THE INTER-URBAN SENTINEL

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico, Burbank, Glendale and the San Fernando Valley

VOL. I. TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1911 NO. 12

TRUSTEES' MEETING

Board met in regular weekly meeting at the city hall, May 11. Members all present.

Petition of Geo. H. Friedgen and others for curbing Park avenue between Central and Brand read and referred to committee on public works.

Chairman Webster of the committee on public works reported employment of Mr. Edwards, with an outfit to sprinkle streets at $4.50 per day.

The report contained a suggestion that grade stakes be set and profile of grade of the east side of Glendale avenue be furnished the committee with out delay.

Specifications for construction of cement walks in the city, prepared by City Engineer Lynch were adopted and special supply committee instructed to have same printed.

Petition of residents of Reposia Court for new bridge over Barranca on that street read and referred to committee on public works.

Petition of residents for change of name of street, Reposia Court, to Cypress street read and laid over.

Resolution offered by Trustee Bancroft read and adopted, requiring the Tropico Water company now being operated by the Glendale Consolidated Water company to forthwith furnish the Board of Trustees a detailed statement verified by the oath of the president and secretary, showing the name of each water rate payer during the year preceding the date of such statement and also showing all revenue derived from all sources, and an itemized statement of expenditures made for supplying water during said time; and to accompany such statement, verified in like manner, showing the amount of money actually expended, annually since commencing business, in the purchase, construction and maintenance respectively of the property necessary to the carrying on its business, and the gross cash receipts annually for the same period, from all resources.

Ordinance adopting specifications for cement curbs and sidewalks, read a first time.

Ordinance establishing grade of Central avenue (the grade proposed conforming to the county good roads commission) read a first time.

Resolution adopted instructing city attorney to draw up ordinance providing for doing cement curb and side walk work by private contract under inspection of committee on public works.

Chamber of Commerce secretary presented oral communication that the president of that organization had appointed a committee, with N. C. Burch as its chairman, to co-operate with the committee on public works for opening and widening Brand boulevard between Tropico avenue and Cypress street.

Adjourned.

SHOE STORE ROBBED.

A Heavy Loss On An Old Shoemaker.

An entrance was effected to Frank R. Jones' shoe store on the San Fernando Road, Tropico, in the early hours of Wednesday morning last, and the store robbed of men's shoes of the value of $350. The entrance was by the front door; unlocked with a skeleton key. Only men's shoes, ranging in price from $3 to $5 were taken. They were removed from cartoons and apparently emptied into sacks. The means of carrying them away has not been discovered. The job was noislessly done, and no one on or near the premises of whom there were a number was disturbed by the robbers. The old shoemaker, Mr. Jones is poorly prepared to sustain the heavy loss the robbery inflicts.

J. M. Gillispie, after a week's vacation, is again at his post with the Tropico Mercantile Company.

Much interest is felt in John A. Logan's new auto. He is noticed to pay close attention to his speed-meter, much to the disappointment of watchful city officials.

Mr. J. Ed. Giddings, the builder for Burt W. Richardson on the Richardson Tract, will shortly build a dwelling for himself on Eulalia street, on a lot he recently purchased.

A slight departure from the observance of the city's speed ordinance was noted after 5 o'clock Sunday, especially on the San Fernando road, when two machines abreast went racing and tearing on to Los Angeles at a terrific rate.

LOCAL NOTES AND BRIEFS

Carney fits feet. 536 Fourth St., Glendale.

Just received a large stock of Nyal remedies at Story's Pharmacy.

Eagle Rock is furnished a team and machinery for city work at $2.50 per day.

Eagle Rock's criminal record of last week was limited to the stealing of a door-mat.

Wanted—Girls at the factory of the Los Angeles Basket Company. Phone Sunset Glendale 140-R. Home, Glendale 434.

On Wednesday Mrs. E. H. Weston gave a luncheon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. H. Lynch and baby, and Miss Alma Stone.

Sewing machines sold on easy monthly or weekly payments. Liberal discount for cash. Look for the red S. 1102 Fourth Street, Glendale. E. J. UPHAM.

The new city and assessment maps for Eagle Rock were furnished by City Engineer Bixby at a cost of $166.50. The same matter cost the city of Tropico $47.50.

The neighbors and friends of Frank I. Marsh of Buena Park, a former resident of Tropico, are much pained to learn of his serious illness at Los Angeles Pacific hospital, under treatment for cancer on the liver.

Allen W. Jones and wife of Buffalo, New York, are among recent arrivals from the east to find a future home in Tropico. Mr. Jones is the eldest son of Mr. Frank R. Jones, the Tropico shoe merchant and manufacturer, and is a machinist by trade.

Frank H. Davis of the Tropico Mercantile Company left yesterday by Ocean Steamer Harvard to 'Frisco and thence to Eureka, Cal., where he is to represent the Knigths of Pythias of Tropico and Glendale at their Grand Lodge Convention, which convenes in that city next Monday and holds for four days. He will be gone about two weeks.

Mr. James Giddings, a prominent and prosperous architect and builder of Ventura, drove over in his auto on Wednesday last. After a few hours' visit with his brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Giddings, he left for Los Angeles. After attending to business matters there he will return and complete his visit here. Things about Tropico look good to him.

Walnut is the name of the short street between Tropico avenue and Cypress street, a few rods west of and parallel with Brand boulevard. It is a sixty-foot street and would make two valuable lots if closed up as a street, one fronting on Cypress street and the other on Tropico avenue. People interested in the opening of Brand boulevard were much in hopes that almost an eevn exchange of the strip of about 35 feet along the westerly line of the boulevard, for fifty or sixty feet of the Walnut strip. If this could be effected, it would facilitate opening Brand boulevard very materially. The matter is still in the hands of the street committee, of which Mr. Webster is chairman.

Clark Gilbert, now deceased, was Tropico's first postmaster. His widow, Mrs. Mary Gilbert, is living at Long Beach. Learning of the death of Elkanah W. Richardson, she came at once to tender his widow, an old friend's condolence in person, on Monday last. It was her first visit to Tropico in some time. So bewildering were the changes she noticed that she found some town lots she has owned for several years with difficulty. It is 25 years since Mr. Gilbert built the brick house on Los Angeles street, in which he afterward lived, and in which Mr. Jenneson now lives. The building in which Mr. Gilbert had his store and postoffice was a one-story frame on the site of the two-story brick now occupied by the Tropico Mercantile Co.

Good large mule for sale. Call at Tropico Lumber Co.

Just received a large stock of Nyal remedies at Story's Pharmacy.

Fresh Jersey cow for sale, O. A. Burton, corner Third and Angeleno streets, Burbank, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Patterson, on Estra ave., Glassell Park, gave a farewell party to Mr. and Mrs. Green on the eve of their removal to Frisco.

FOR SALE—Twenty bronze turkeys, 25 cents per lb., lot; 40 thoroughbred two weeks' old ducklings, 30 cents each. 1320 San Fernando Road.

"Ironing made easy." The gas flatirons sold by the Tropico Stove & Light Co. have no equal. Can be attached to any gas fixture or gas stove. Complete with hose and heavy asbestos pad, $3.

A wild-eyed band of bronco-busters connected with moving-picture makers for the wild west show afford an exhilerating spectacle on the streets of the city now and then.

The Glassell Park Improvement association will hold its next regular meeting Tuesday night, May 6, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gillespie on Glassell avenue. Business of importance is to come up.

The Glendale's Chamber of Commerce meeting last Tuesday night was attended by a small delegation from Tropico. Very interesting addresses were made by Vice president Osborn of the Los Angeles Chamber, and E. D. Goode, the electric railroad promoter and builder.

Mr. S. L. Sharp, living in Glassall Park, dropped dead at his residence there at 6:30 Friday morning. Mr. Sharp was about thirty-five. He attended the farewell party given last night by Mrs. J. W. Patterson to Mr. and Mrs. Green and was in the best of health. His wife and two children survive him.

Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch of the Presbyterian church of Tropico, left Friday for Atlantic City, to be in attendance on the General Assembly of the church, in his capacity of commissioner from this synod. He will be absent a month or so. The SENTINEL expects to be favored with occasional reports of his journeyings and observations.

FOR SALE—The beautiful bungalow, strictly modern in all its appointments, water, gas, electric lighting and sanitary plumbing, six delightful rooms, kitchen a model of convenience, on Gardena street opposite west end of Cerritos avenue, Richardson tract. Price $2800; easy terms. See B. W. Richardson.

Mrs. Luella M. Bullis and Mrs. Elkanah W. Richardson will accompany Miss Eulalia Richardson on her return to Stanford university on Sunday next, by the ocean steamer Santa Rosa. Miss Richardson returns to be present at commencement and to receive her master's degree. Mrs. Bullis, who started Miss Richardson on her schooling course when a child, and Mrs. Richardson, the young lady's mother, are going to witness the gratifying event. They will be absent ten days.

Jim Moore, City Zanjero of Griffith park, had a narrow escape from fatal effects of a rattle snake bite, on Sunday, last. Hearing the snake's warning rattle as he was sitting on the ground, he put his hand down to assist himself in rising. As he did so the snake struck his fangs into the end of his fingers. At the instant a gentleman passing in an auto, produced an antedote and at once removed the poison. Jim proceeded at once to kill the snake and now has in his possession sixteen rattles as a souvenir of the incident.

WANTED—Position as deliveryman anywhere in Los Angeles city and county. Address Box 4, Sentinel office, Tropico, Cal.

BURBANK NEWS

Miss Clara Clark spent Wednesday in Los Angeles.

Mr. Livingston visited schools in Los Angeles Tuesday.

Miss Blanche Shelton spent Sunday with Ruth Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thedaker spent Sunday at Mr. Jake Swales.

Hanford Freeman and wife visited with their parents on Sunday.

Hard Riddell, of Monrovia, visited the week end with his parents.

Vincent Burton, of Keene, spent Sunday at his home in Burbank.

Mrs. J. Anderson entertained the P. E. O. at her home last Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Tom King entertained the Fleur de lis club on Friday afternoon.

The Seniors and Juniors enjoyed a hayrack ride to the river Friday night.

Mrs. D. McGillvrey, of Corona, visited her mother, Mrs. Colly Brown, this week.

Some of the grammar school pupils enjoyed a party at Martin's Saturday night.

Mrs. Spurgeon Strout and Russell Wickershaw visited Sunday at Freeman's.

Dr. De Meter of Berkeley State University, visited the High school on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Young and son Herbert and Alice Lehman spent Sunday at the beach.

Mr. Deiguen has returned from Seattle, accompanied by his sister, and will spend the summer in Burbank.

Miss Grace Ludlow entertained the members of her Sunday school class at her home Saturday evening.

Ward Shelton, Ernest Bower, Ralph Swaim and friends from the city enjoyed a trip to Mt. Wilson Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fawkes visited Mr. Baker at his country home and also called on Mr. and Mrs. Quinn in Lankershim this week.

The Monrovia high school baseball team won from Burbank High school boys at a score of 2 to 1.

The High school boys will play ball with Alhambra on Saturday. This wil be the last of the league games.

The business men of Burbank and the High school boys played a game of baseball on Thursday afternoon. The score was 10 to 8 in favor of the Hight school boys.

The Ladies' Aid of the Christian Church were entertained last Thursday by Mrs. Duclose and Mrs. Phillips at Hotel Burbank. A good time was enjoyed and dainty refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop and children of Alhambra, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fawkes on Saturday, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dufer accompanied them to Los Angeles, where they all enjoyed a Spanish dinner.

Everything on the Fawkes' patent aerial trolley car is now complete at Burbank. The demonstrations have shown that it is in every way practical. Whatever doubts there may have existed when the first demonstrations were made have been obliterated. The time is near when the construction of permanent roads will begin. The patentees have had many flattering inducements toward this end.

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE BLUE PERFUMED GLASS IT.

1. It is economy because it saves fuel, time and labor, producing a beautiful polish by the weight of the iron.
2. It saves the expense and labor of rubbing the iron on waxes of any kind.
3. It saves wear as the heavy hot iron comes in contact with the Glossit, producing less friction.
4. It takes away the disagreeable odor of perspiration or any odor of soap left in the clothes.
5. It can be used in the cheapest or best of starches with magic results.
6. It keeps the clothes from getting yellow.
7. It brightens the colors and makes the oldest fabrics look like new.
8. It obviates the use of any other waxes or greases and one tablet is sufficient for an ordinary family washing.
9. It will be found an agreeable substitute for satchet powder if kept with the clean clothes or in the wardrobe.
10. It leaves a sweet lasting perfume.

Ask your Grocer.

Just received a large stock of Nyal remedies at Story's Pharmacy.

Tropico

Mercantile Co.

Groceries

Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

THIS IS JUST THE WEATHER FOR COOL DRINKS—WE HAVE IN STOCK

Welch Grape Juice ..... ½ pints 15 c ....per dozen $1.65
Welch Grape Juice .....1 pint 25 c ....per dozen 2.75
Welch Grape Juice .....1 quart 45 c ....per dozen 5.25

Dole's Pure Pine Apple Juice .....25 c ....per dozen $2.75
Duffy's Apple Juice .....25 c ....per dozen 2.75
Duffy's Boiled Cider .....25 c ....per dozen 2.75

FLOUR—

50 lbs. A-1 Best Local $1.60
25 lbs. A-1 Best Local ..... .85
10 lbs. A-1 Best Local ..... .40
49 lbs. Gold Medal, Best Eastern 2.05
24½ lbs. Gold Medal, Best Eastern 1.05
10 lbs. Gold Medal, Best Eastern ..... .45
5 lbs. Gold Medal, Best Eastern ..... .25

3 cans H. S. Milk 25c
3 cans Tomatoes 25c
8 bars D. C. Soap 25c

Bank of Tropico

Paid up Capital $25,000

OFFICERS

President . . . . . DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President . . . . . B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier . . . . . JOHN A. LOGAN

DIRECTORS

DAN CAMPBELL — B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS — ANDY STEPHENSON
W. H. BULLIS

OPENED FOR BUSINESS

September 12, 1910 with Deposits $5,000
Deposits February 23, 1911 . . . . . $$67,000

Tropico Market

ANDY STEPHENSON, Prop.

Fresh and Salt Meats

MEAT THE VERY BEST

PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

SUNSET 291 HOME 523

TROPICO, CAL.

GIVING MEDICINE

when the illness first appears is the easiest and surest way to cure. A supply of simple remedies of recognized merit should be in every household. We carry a full assortment of such remedies. We shall be glad to assist you in selecting those most effective in the early stages of the most common ailments.

Story's Pharmacy, Tropico

Try the plate

ANTI-BUCKETSHOP BILL

Dies—Denied Approval by the Governor

SELFISH SCHEME BEATEN

Measure Branded as Discriminatory, Unconstitutional and Monopolistic —Gets "Pocket Veto."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The so-called "anti-bucketshop bill" which caused a state-wide stir and brought important revelations of stock gambling methods, died by the "pocket veto" route.

This was the measure denounced by independent stock brokers and traders in grain and securities, as discrimatory, unconstitutional and monopolistic, and evidence was brought before the legislature and the governor to show that it was in the selfish interest of the three brokerage houses holding exchange memberships, was calculated to give them a monopoly of speculation, crush and penalize independent competition and in reality injure the speculative public.

one of the most bitter fought con-

The bill was the storm center of tests before the legislature, powerful financial interests bringing tremendous pressure upon legislators and then upon the governor, in its favor.

Governor Johnson granted an open hearing upon the question and withheld his approval.

To this extent, the governor vindicated the charges against the bill. The proponents of the bill that failed are the California representatives of three national houses which hold memberships in the New York Stock exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. The exchange members throughout the country have for years fought independent competition, prosecuting their campaign chiefly by application of the term "bucketshop" to independent brokers.

The independent brokers, on their side, in public hearings before legislative committees and the governor, made the flat claim that their business is equally as legimate, is more equitable in its method, and is vastly better for the speculative public, tending to throw open the trading in securities and grain to the public instead of holding it within the narrow channels of exchange houses which seek monopolistic control of quotations. The independents offered proof that in the making of deliveries of stocks or commodities purchased from them they are just as prompt and reliable as the self-styled "regular" houses. They protest against being penalized because they do not hold memberships in the big exchanges, which they contend are arbitrary, proscriptive, secret organizations, founded to centralize control of prices—and which are a defiant law unto themselves, entirely beyond the control or jurisdiction of California laws.

A bill was introduced by Senator Cartwright of Fresno, a copy of a law enforced for three years past in Alabama, provided for the prohibition of all stock gambling and speculation on "margins" and in "futures," but this was bitterly opposed by the legislative agents of the "regular" houses, and defeated in the senate.

The "anti-bucketshop bill," which was introduced by Senator Hewitt on request of a constitutent, was in turn fought by the independent brokers as discriminatory, unfair and against public interest.

WOMEN BARRED.

Under No Circumstances are Women to be Permitted in Methodist Conferences.

Under no circumstances are women to represent the Methodist church in an annual conference in Canada. This decision has just been given out by the church court of appeals in session in Toronto. The question was raised by the British Columbia conference, a women having been elected there on one occasion to represent a church in its annual convention. Her credentials were rejected, and the case was brought to the ecclesiastical court of adjudication.

CONGRESS WILL APPROVE NEW DATE OF INAUGURATION.

Advices from Waashington say that a change of the date of the inauguration of the president is assured of ratification by the sixty-second congress, and it is not improbable similar action will be taken to change the date of holding national elections.

The proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States changes the date of the inauguration from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. The date of holding national elections would be changed from the first Tuesday in November to the first Tuesday in April. The date of holding national elections would be changed from the first Tuesday in November to the first Tuesday in April preceding the expiration of the terms of the president and members of congress.

MUCH INTEREST IN IRRIGATION

European Financiers spending Large Sums in Arid Regions of America

CHICAGO, Ill., May 9.—The most optimistic message to reach financial Chicago in recent months concerning the irrigation securities situation, not only of Chicago, but of the East and of London, Paris and other points in Europe, came from Judge Charles F. Fishback, who spoke at the fourth monthly luncheon of the Chicago board of control of the Nineteenth National Irrigation Congress, given here recently at Hotel LaSalle. Judge Fishback, who is chairman of this board, has just returned to Chicago from Europe, where one of his missions was to spread the gospel of American irrigation development.

Mr. Fishback asserted that on the way to England he discussed with a New York financier the irrigation securities situation and was given an expression of opinion which in effect was that he had no doubt that irrigation bonds would finally be rated as among the best of financial investments. This man, Mr. Fishback said, is known as one of the nation's shrewdest financiers and he declared that it was with considerable gratification that he brought such message from him to the central and western portion of the country.

"In Paris," Mr. Fishback said, "I learned that forty-five million francs have been sent to this contry during the last few months by Paris financial institutions for investment in American irrigation development. These investments were placed after exhaustive investigations had been made by French engineers, and that more of such funds will come appears to be a certainty.

"Right now the representative of other foreign interests is in this country traveling extensively in the arid states of the West. His mission is to gather complete data concerning the development of American resources and to report later to interests of his country regarding the advisability of investing money here. We all believe we know what his recommendations will be.

"In all parts of the Old World people seem to be familiar with American irrigation development. Lord Northcliff, the English publisher, asserted that he was familiar with our government's method of stimulating agricultural advancement. He said he had heard much of our irrigation congress and promised to be in Chicago at the nineteenth meeting if he could possibly arrange to visit America at that time. In the event that it is impossible for him to come he will join with the government officials of Canada and urge that the best irrigation authority in the Dominion be with us in December. Lord Northcliff recoguizes the National Irrigation Congress as a world movement.

"Sir John Murray, distinguished scientist and the first authority in the world on the subject of oceanography, who is known as the King of Christmas Island by reason of his having commercialized the potash deposits on that dot in the ocean, promised to be here at the Chicago Congress and deliver a paper on irrigation in other countries. Mr. Murray is in Chicago now and will return for the Irrigation Congress if it is at all possible for him to do so."

Mr. Fishback further declared that throughout all the civilized world knowledge of American development by irrigation is spreading and one of the most encouraging situations in the history of this development, he said, is the fact that foreign capital is beginning to seek this field for investment.

A. F. OF L.

Appeals to Unions for Funds to Defend McNamara

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Appeal to the union men of the country to provide $100,000 for the defense of John J. McNamara, international secretary of the Bridge and Structural Irom Workers' Union, who is charged with dynamiting the Los Angeles Times, was made Tuesday by the American Federation of Labor.

The appeal declares that behind the prosecution of McNamara, "stands a detective agency with no scruples or hesitancy in manufacturing evidence, the National Erectors Association and part of the great corporations of the country with their millions and billions of wealth, and all their power allied against union labor."

Referring to the Burns Detecti Agency, the appeal declares:

"It has long been known that tl agency has spies in factories and lal organizations to misdirect the wor ingman's grievances into premature provoked conflicts with employes a to report to the corporations the nam of the labor men of highest intelligen who are most active among the worke and to thereby prevent the men in t well-defined purpose to secure redre of grievances, and to bring about t discharge, victimazation and blackli ing of the men."

Black and white, gray and dull p ple are all allowed for second or h mourning.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES

Washington Observers See a Reacting Trend in the

INSURGENTS' MOVEMENT

Surplus Reserves the Largest Held Since 1898, Amounting to $40.685,175.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1911.—Conditions underlying Stock Exchange securities, unlike those attending mercantile and industrial activities, are showing gradual improvement. These cross-currents at the moment are to some extent natural, since in both instances they bear directly on the supply of money and the channels in which money can be employed. Because our merchants and manufacturers are not requiring their usual volume of working capital and banking facilities in their own special lines, money is accumulating at an exceptionally active rate. Some other profitable use must therefore be found for this great accumulation unless the owners of the funds are willing that they shall remain idle and in turn unremunerative. The latter would be entirely repugnant to all precedent. In normal times people with money seldom allow it to remain idle; the natural course is to seek the securities markets. In this connection it is worth while recalling that surplus reserves of our Clearing House banks, if we exclude the abnormal year of 1908 (that followed the financial upheavel of 1907), are the largest held at this season in any year since 1908, amounting to $40,685,175. A year ago, the corresponding surplus reserve was only $6,771,150.

What are usually spoken of as the floating supplies of securities are now very largely in strong hands. There has, however, for some time been a gradual accumulation of dividend paying stocks, and particularly bonds, by smaller interests who have decided to use their money in this, the only channel that now appears available. It is not only the buying side of this proposition that should receive consideration in this connection. Buying naturally advances prices, but when as at present there is an indisposition to sell, that feature adds many fold to the stimulative efficiency of the demand. Money is so superabundant at the present moment that not only is there no inducement to sell, but distinct encouragement exists to refrain from selling securities, as it is freely recognized that it would be impossible to utilize the proceeds to advantage. Banks and trust companies which allow interest on deposits do not, for instance, pay anything like the returns that are now available from equally safe investments in seasoned and safe securities. It will thus be seen that the money situation remains a fundamental feature of strength in the stock market situation.

Other influences, though more or less unsettling, are not sufficiently strong, in my opinion, to counteract this fundamental feature of strength that has already been mentioned. The Trust decisions are, according to the best opinion available, to be handed down on May 15. If not promulgated on that date, they cannot be announced until May 29, for the Supreme Court will take a fortnight's recess on May 15. Futhermore, should a further delay take place it will have to be until the October term of the Supreme Bench. These Trust cases have for so long a period been the source of such intermittent unrest in the stock market that their ultimate influence is probably greatly overrated. Comments by Mr. Justice Holmes in a recent decision involving another question suggest that he is still in the minority on Trust and Trade combination matters. It will be recalled that he was on the minority side of the Northern Securities case, and also presented a dissenting opinion in the recent Medicine Contract Price case, which seemed to so clearly demonstrate the mental attitude of a majority of the court as regards questions of restraint of trade. The delay in announcing the Trust decisions has suggested a deadlock of four to four in the court. I have no direct information that such is the case, but it will be remembered that Mr. Justice Van Devanter was one of the four judges who unanimously decided against the Standard Oil Company in the St. Louis decision from which the present appeal to the Supreme Court was taken. Mr. Justice Van Devanter will, it is understood, very probably decline to take part in the decision of the high- ibunal of which he has recently be- a member, and the Court, for the se of the Trust decisions, is thus d to eight members.

an see no reason to change the n recently expressed in these ad- that even at the worst an adverse in the Trust cases by the Supreme would not be a vital matter. It merely mean that legal methods ing business must, in the future, rsued by our great industrial cor- ons. There is no question of pun- nt or penalty involved in the ington proceedings; and whatever istment is necessary to meet the of our highest Tribunal will un- edly be promptly met. Standard nterests have in the past proven t ensel es to be such shrewd merchants and manufacturers—such shrewd and effic ent business men—that it would be childish to suppose that they have not exercised their fall powers in connection with this important development in their business to prepare themselves promptly to accept the ruling of the Court, whatever it may prove to be.

It is also desirable to bear in mind that the proposed tariff revision can hardly result in changes of the exceedingly drastic charneter that was promised immediately after the last election. Shrewd Washington observers already see a reactionary trend in wnat has become known as the "Insurgents' movement," and the idea, which seems to have recently grown in favor, of gradually reducing wool duties instead of making sudden and spectacular reductions is a development that will appeal to business interests as obviating one of the most unsettling features of tariff revision. This same plan may possibly later on be applied with advantage to the other schedules on which action is intended.

As already noted, there is continued recession in manufacturing and mercantile circles, which indication is available until some definite indication is available of the extent of tariff revision. This does not mean that the new tariff must be definitely arranged before improvement may be expected, for as soon as a basis for future contracts is available there is very apt, if history repeat itself, to be a degree of activity to correspond with the demand that has gradually accumulated during the period of dullness. When this increase in business does set in it will mean a period of business activity and enthusiasm of a most substantial character.

The immediate outlook of the stock market is one suggesting cautious discrimination in the selecting of securities. But the undertone is without doubt an excellent one and advantage should, I believe, be taken of any important declines to purchase seasoned dividend-paying stocks and sound bonds.

HENRY CLEWS.

ANOTHER THROUGH LINE

Hill Interests Plan Invasion of Los Angeles

VICE - PRES'T STRAHORN

Says Construction Work May Be Looked For In A Short Time.

James J. Hill, the railway magnate who has been carrying on a nation-wide war with the Harriman interests, is about to shift the seat of that war to California by entering this state from the northwest, where he is strongly entrenched, according to the statement of Robert E. Strahorn, vice-President and general manager of the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation company.

Mr. Strahorn is the man, who, in the employ of Hartiman, built the mysterious "romance" railroad in the northwest, which, after six years of construction work and the completion of about 3000 miles of track, was discovered to be a Harriman interest invading the Hill stronghold in the northwest.

The financing of this road and the way in which it was built has made the master mind which manipulated the work, Robert E. Strahorn, a character known from coast to coast as one of the kings of the railroad world. For six years the work of construction was persistently and quietly carried on, and for six years nobody knew that the road was being built for Harriman, and that it would be, with this holding in his possession as a foundation, that Harriman would finally secure as strong a grip on the great northwest as his earlier competitor, James J. Hill.

Mr. Strahorn says that he does not consider it likely that the Hill interests will invade California from Denver, one of the western terminals of the system, but that he does believe a great double track line will be laid from Seattle south through the vast lumber areas of northern California, down to San Francisco and eventually on to Los Angeles.

This part of the construction will come first, in the mind of Mr. Strahorn, and after that will follow the building of a connecting link in the chain of Hill roads which will give Los Angeles another through line to the east by connection with the Burlington at Denver.

When seen Sunday night Mr. Strahorn refused to say that he has information to the effect that Hill is contemplating the construction of this road from the northwest into California and on down to the Mexican forntier in the immediate future, but he did say that it is a piece ofrailroadworkwh ich may be looked for in a short time.

A private car has taken the vice president of the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation company, from Spokane to Chicago and from there back to Los Angeles, where he arrived Sunday.

Another View.

"Shakespeare was wrong in believing the world to be a stage."

"Yes, it's more on the order of a courthouse—full of trials, you know."

—Chicago News

DIAZ TO TAFT.

Some Concise Rules for Fighting in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., May 4.—Being a most open-faced letter from President Diaz to President Taft:

"My Dear Senor Taft:—I write you to request that you will instruct your distinguished countrymen not to hold picnics on our battlefields. In this request I am joined by Senor Madero, my honored friend and the scum of the earth, who is also most outraged in all his finer feelings at the conduct of your Americans.

"But yesterday one of my brave generals was leading a gallant charge of my heroic troops, and as he whirled his saber in the air and shouted to the soldiers, two of your American grils rushed at him with cameras and said, 'O, splendid, general! Hold that pose a minute. Thank you very much.'

"This, I will admit, is magnificent, but it is not war. Every time we hold a battle anywhere near the boundary line your people run excursion trains to the scene and cause us great embarrassment. The American tourists to the great combat are not content to act as spectators. They interfere with the discipline of our troops.

"For, also, yesterday, as one of my regiments was charging heroically on a battery it chanced to pass an American picnic party. One of the Americans arose and waved a box of sardines and a bottle of pickles. My brave heroes immediately forgot about the war and rallied around the sardine box and the bottle of pickles. What would have been one of the brilliant incidents of history was thus turned to a defeat.

"I should like to suggest a few rules that you would require your Americans to observe if they insist on giving picnics in front of our battles. Any change or modification that you might care to suggest would be highly appreciated.

"Rule 1. American visitors must

"Rule 2. Visitors must not feed the army when it is charging, not throw rocks or stones at my army.

"Rule 3. Visitors must not even exhibit food to my noble soldiers. The sight of food inflames them; it makes them mad; worse, it makes them hungry.

"Rule 4. American visitors must refrain from running up to one of my advance skirmish lines and peering down the muzzles of the rifles to see if they are loaded.

"Rule 5. Dignity being essential in the conduct of my officers in the field, the beautiful young women visitors from your country must cease greeting my generals who are leading desperate attacks by cries such as 'O, you kid!' and 'Eat 'em up, Willie.'

"Rule 6. American parties who bring their own refreshments must not spread their table cloths in the middle of the battlefield. Police officers selected for the purpose will show them shady spots on one side.

"Rule 7. American picnickers must not interfere with the cavalry charge by rushing up to my troopers and borrowing their sabers to open sweet corn.

"Rule 8. Visitors will kindly refrain from taking away the field ammunition or the battery mules for souvenirs.

"Rule 9. Women visitors must not assist in the attack on a fortified town by stabbing my soldiers with their hatpins. Hatpins are barred by the Geneva conference as being unnecessarily brutal.

"Rule 10. Americans must absolutely desist from sending boys up and down the lines of my army when it is engaged in a tremendous conflict, selling score cards of the battle, containing the names of the officers on each side, and the batting order of the regiments.

"Rule 11. Americans must not throw pop bottles at a general when he is issuing an order, and shout, 'Oh' what a rotten decision! Kill the umpire!'

"Rule 12. Only visitors with engraved invitations properly indorsed will be allowed at any time within the firing lines.

"You observe, my dear Senor President, that I am not unreasonable in my demands. There are many other things of which I have to complain, but if the rules I have laid down are observed properly a great step will be taken towards letting the brave Senor Madero (may he soon hang) and myself fight out this war in peace.

"I trust you understand that I do not object to pour citizens attending our battles. When you people come right over and stand in front of my army they are safe from bodily harm. It is those of your people who stay over in their own country, many miles away, who get hurt.

"If your country were only fifteen or twenty miles further removed, all would be well. I suggest that you move the Rio Grande, which forms the international boundary, northward about sixteen miles. After the war is over you can put it back where you got it. I do not wish to secure more territory. I have enough trouble with what I have now.

"But the matter of inf- nity is a painful subject to me. I can offer but one explanation for so many bullets from my soldiers' rifles flying over into Arizona, and that is this: Texas is about the only thing my soldiers are able to shoot at with any certainty of hitting.

"You know, Senor President, a soldier's pride. The base insurgents are extremely inconsiderate, and will not stand still long enough for my men to aim at them. They also positively refuse to come and lean on the muzzles of my soldiers' guns, so as to insure accuracy of fire.

"Therefore, my heroes tire of wasting their ammunition. They yearn with all their wild Spanish nature for a target which they know of a certainty they can hit. Looking about them, they see the great state of Texas to the northward.

"'Caramba!' sigh my gallant troopers, 'behold the state of Texas. At least there is something we can hit.' Then do they accordingly shoot at the state of Texas, and while it may not be becoming in me to boast under the circumstances, I point with pride to the fact that every bullet fired at that beautiful Texas by my intrepid army has hit the mark. So let your dear people come down to this magnificent Mexico to watch the war.

"If you insist, I will take the war to Chicago and have it on the lake front, so that all the people may observe it, but kindly promulgate the rules I have sent you.

"Wishing you the grand success, I am, your most devoted admirer,

"DIAZ."

"P. S.—What I told the Japanese about that coaling station on the west coast don't go. I was kidding.

"Also P. S.—When is your never-to-be-too-highly-exalted army going away from San Antonio? As far as I am concerned you can take it away tomorrow. I have to feel that I am keeping it up nights. D."

DIVORCE DENIED

The Troubles of Young Dr. Herron and His Aged Wife Aired In Court

Judge Monroe Tuesday denied a decree in the divorce suit brought by Dr. N. C. Herron against Amy A. Herron, as well as one on the action filed by the wife in her cross-complaint against her husband.

Herron sued for divorce on the grounds of habitual drunkenness claiming in his complaint, and by witnesses, that the woman had been a user of intoxicants since 1904 and that he had frequently found it necessary to carry her to her room and disrobe her at night.

In her cross-complaint Mrs. Herron alleged that Dr. Herron had been friendly with a woman of his acquaintance and she claimed that he had admitted to her that he and the woman she blamed for her troubles had lived together at Pomona for two weeks.

In his ruling Judge Monroe found that neither party was deserving of a decree, holding that neither had produced proof of his or her contentions.

The Herron family troubles have been before the courts for a long time. Some months ago Mrs. Herron, who is 67 years of age, reported that her husband, twenty years her junior, had caused her to be placed in the asylum at Patton on the grounds that she was insane. During the trial it was shown that she had been discharged from the asylum as cured and that the action was brought after she had left the institution.

VICTIM OF MAFIA

A Body Found With Bullet Pierced Head

KILLED BY MISTAKE

The Body Was Huddled in the Middle of the Road Near an Embankment

Shot through the heart and with a hastily scribbled note written in pencil stuffed in an outside pocket, which, when deciphered from almost illegible English and foreign words, reads: "This man got kill for mistake," the body of Alfonso Bostowski, 35 years old, of 2931 Sunrise avenue and Mott street, Boyle Heights.

The body was huddled in the middle of the road near an embankment and a 32-caliber revolver was lying in the gulley, as though hastily thrown over the bank. The gun was fired at close range, as powder marks were on the man's shirt.

The theory was advanced Tuesday morning by the police after the note had been deciphered, that some one, possibly members of the Black Hand or Mafia, had encountered the man in the dark, fired the shot and then discovered that the victim was the wrong man.

Coroner Hartwell ordered the body taken to Pierce Bros.

When the clothing was more thoroughly searched at the morgue an address of a Chicago suburb was found. It was Melrose Park, Ill., No. 10009 on 24th avenue. The Chicago police will likely be queried as to what this address is.

Suits of the rajah are made on severe lines when they are stylish.

LIBRARIANS TO MEET IN PASADENA

The Meeting Will Be of a High Professional and Literary Order.

The program committee of the American Library Association have just published the program for their annual conference, which will be held in Pasadena, California, May 18-24. First class talent both in and out of the library profession has been secured and the meetings will be of a high professional and literary order. The president's address, by James I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, will be on the subject, "What the community owes the labrary," and this will be the underlying theme throughout the sessions. Librarian Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis will discuss "The exploitations of the public library," and Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, will give an illustrated lecture on library work with children and tell why so much time and effort is justifiable.

Francis F. Browne, the editor of The Dial, and Willard Huntington Wright, literary editor of the Los Angeles Times, will both address the conference. Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the Polytechnic Institute, and Prof. Arthur H. Chamberlain, who attends as the accredited delegate from the National Educational Association, will also appear at various sessions during the week.

The conference will end on Wednesday, May 24th, with a brilliant California program in which Governor Hiram Johnson, John Muir, the venerable forester and mountaineer, Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, Lincoln Steffens, the magazine writer, and Mary Hunter Austin, the novelist, will be participants. Papers and discussions of a more technical nature will also be presented and participated in by a number of prominent librarians from all parts of the country. Pasadena is making extensive plans for the entertainment of the visitors.

HARBOR BOULEVARD

Contract Awarded and Work to be Resumed Immeediately.

Work on the harbor boulevard will be resumed immediately, it is said, as a result of the board of supervisors' action Monday in awarding to the firm of Bent & Pennnebaker a contract for macadamizing section 2, 3 and 43 of the highway to the sea. No bid for paving section 1 was submitted and this work will be readvertised.

Sections 2 and 3 of the harbor boulevard from Victoria avenue to the city limits on Main street, and section 4 comprises a short link from the boulevard to Gardena. Section 1 extends from Wilmington to Victoria avenue, a distance of five miles.

The highway commissioners also withdrew their former recommendation that a protected gravel pavement be laid, substituting the oil rock macadam.

Contracts also were let at Monday's meeting to George Newlin for the construction of that portion of Foothill boulevard between Glendora and Azusa, and to G. L. Guernsey for the macadamizing of the Redondo-Wilmington road.

STUDENTS DEBATE SUFFRAGE

The eighth grade of the normal training school held a debate Monday morning on the subject of woman suffrage. Those arghing on the affirmtive were Harry Garnatt, George Gleen, Douglass Stahor, Alexander Levetin and Mary Willoughby. On the negative were Evah Chaplain, Madelain Wyeman, Robert Robinson and Theodore Brown. The affirmative won, but the subject is to be reopened May 15, when the best speakers from each side will be allowed to speak again on the subject.

GRIFFITH PARK

A largely signed protest originating chiefly among Hollywood people, was presentted to the park commission Monday. In this protest objection is made to a 200-foot boulevard entrance to Griffith park from the head of Vermont avenue. The protestants declare that a boulevard 120 feet wide is enough.

The protest does not meet the ideas of the park commissioners for they believe that as arrangements have already been made for a 200-foot boulevard from Western avenue the Vermont entrance should be as large. But the wishes of the people will be considered in the matter.

THE PAST IS DEAD

CHICAGO, May 10.—"The past is dead. This boy has been dead to me for more than 20 years. Why should these few words affect me? I have not had a son since my imprisonment began."

This was the only statment made by Mrs. Florence Maybrick after reading the death of her one-time favorite child, Jas. Chandler Maybrick, who was the principal, though innocent instrument, that led to the conviction of his mother as the murder of his father.

A FEW COMMENTS

(From Los Angeles Evening News)

The various methods suggested for the solving of the trolley problems in Los Angeles hardly ever touch the main point. For instance, the Herald of this city gives its approval to the scheme adopted by Kansas City, which is that all cars are marked "odd" or "even." "Those marked 'odd' stop only at the crossings at which blocks numbered in similar fashion begin. It follows easily how the 'even' cars are managed." This arrangement in Kansas City seems to work out well, and prevents crowding, but it is doubtful if it would relieve the trouble here. no other city can be held up as an example for this city to follow, for the reason that conditions here are altogether different. The rapid increase in population and the consequent expansion and additions to the residential districts are creating new difficulties in street car traffic. No sooner has one section of the city been cared for by the street railroad company than other and more intricate problems arise, which put a severe strain upon the railroads to keep pace with the ever increasing demand for more rapid and greater facilities in the number of cars and equipment generally. The public probably find relief in criticising the railroads while holding on to a "strap," but some consideration should be given to the other side. It is generally admitted that our street railway system is one of the best in the country, and the indications are that facilities to meet the ever increasing demand are being provided as rapidly as money and labor can produce them. Abuse, however, will not add to our comfort on street railroads but rather decrease them.

A writer in the Herald's "Letter Box," justly criticises the manner in which the street trees are treated. He says that "Hollywood is the only part of the city where at least some sort of system prevailed before annexation, and now we see even there the magnificent old peppers on Sunset boulevard being ruthlessly mutilated to admit the free passage of wires. Who is responsible for this, or is no one?" He suggests as a remedy for this state of things that the city should take entire charge of street trees and parkings, including planting and care of same under an expert, practical forester, with sufficient expert men under him. "It is an unworkable anachronism for the owner of the lot to have to plant and maintain trees and then only be allowed to prune them or cut them down on a permit from a city official." We agree with him that there should be an "expert, practical forester," with sufficient "expert men" under him to take charge of street trees and parkings, but unfortunately there is none under the present administration. It is true, we have a park commission, not a member of which could, by any stretch of the imagination, be called an "expert;" and if we have not mistaken the purport of the remarks of the writer quoted (Mr. John Harris of Hollywood) he is of the same opinion. Political favoritism should have no place in the appointment of park commissioners. Every one who wants the "city beautiful" should help to impress this fact upon Mayor Alexander.

Military authorities in Muscatine, Iowa, have decided that three people make a crowd. This, we believe, confirms tradition.—Toledo Blade. There is a strike on in Muscatine. The button-makers, mostly girls, demand living wages, and the manufacturers called upon the authorities to preserve order. The sheriff investigated the trouble and reported the employers were the only law-breakers, but there were no arrests made. It is as difficult to arrest one of the "higher-ups" as it is for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

Hardly without an exception the legislators in the Ohio legislature charged with taking bribes are standpat Republicans and Bourbon democrats. Does anyone wonder why the people are calling for a new deal in political life? Every thing is graft; and this accounts for the rapid growth of socialism. Honesty in government and the abolition of special privileges must be brought about or chaos will be the result. And while condemning other sections of the country for corrupt practices let us not forget to keep our own door yards clean. Even under the name of "good government" weeds are springing up.

Judge Bordwell's prohibition of newspaper cameras in his court does not meet with the approval of the Herald, and more's the pity. The judge will nevertheless have the commendation of all fair-minded men for the action he has taken. We wish e could go farther and punish severely all newspapers commenting on the proceedings of his court during the trial of the alleged dynamiters. People are getting tired of the trial of cases in the newspapers before they are ever heard in the courts. Many an innoceent man has been "railroaded" to prison by the prejudicial attitude of the press, and it is about time some means were taken to put a stop to such unfair and outrageous conduct.

At the annual banquet of the Pasadena board of trade Tuesday night Thomas E. Gibbon, vice-president of the harbor commission, said: "In every case where a municipality has failed in business, it is because the public servants have been put in power by corporations, to whose interest it was that the municipality should fail. When the people put in their own representatives they never fail." Perhaps Mr. Gibbon is as well qualified as most men to speak on the "power of corporations" in municipal government, having for many years been in the service of corporations; and we take his statement at its face value. When, however, he states that the present city government is not in any way influenced by corporation interests a doubt of his sincerity arises in our mind. There is a suspicion, too, that Mr. Gibbons is not himself free from corporation influence, and his frequent change of front on questions affecting the public interests strengthens this suspicion. It is, of course, possible that Mr. Gibbon is entirely sincere in urging "public control or ownership of water, light, transportation and telephones," but his past and present associations create a doubt in the minds of those familiar with his career. It may be that the change from a corporation attorney to an advocate of the public's interest somewhat overbalances him. Perhaps this accounts for his erratic course as the editor of the Herald. We like Mr. Gibbon and admire his mental abilities, but regret he is not steadier on his pins. Perhaps he would wobble less if he did a little more thinking and less talking.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

New York Tribune.—New Jersey now confronts an accomplished civic revolution. Never before in the history of that state, or probably in the history of any state in normal times, have so great changes been effected in its governmental system in a single leegislative session as those which under the urgings of Governor Wilson have been made in the last three months. The whole electoral system, including choice of election officers, party primaries platforms, forms of ballot and methods of voting, has been radically transformed. The most stringent corrupt practices act in America has been adopted. Strong and sweeping public utilities and employers' liabilities or workinmen's compensation laws have been enacted. The public school system has been remodelled. A law enabeling municipalities to adopt the commission form of government has been placed upon the statute book. The merit system in the Civil Service has been greatly extended and strengthened. The net result is that while three months ago New Jersey was one of the most conservative and backward states in the Union in Governmental methods, it now stands in the very forefront as one of the most radical and advanced.

For this achievement it would be unjust and churlish not to give the highest credit to Governor Wilson. He became a candidate for the governorship and entered upon that office with the explicit intention of effecting precisely such reforms, and he has fulfiled his intentions and redeemed his ante-election pledges with a completness unrivaled by any of his predecessors in anything like comparable circumstances.

Corporations Fail to Report Incomes

Fully 200 corporations of Southern California failed to make reports of their incomes during 1910, and as a result are liable to prosecution under the income tax law, according to Chief Deputy Collector of Revenues Jones.

Work of listing these corporations, together with all those that did not make reports, to be forwarded to the internal revenue department of the government at Washington was begun Monday.

The list of those failing to file reports will be turned over to A. I. McCormick, United States district attorney, who, under the law, is empowered to notify the delinquent companies that offers of compromise will be considered. If the compromise offer is ignored, these corporations will be proceeded against. Each is liable to a fine ranging from $1000 to $10,000.

An Exception to the Rule

Pedanticus—It is one of physic's laws that the effect cannot exceed the cause.

Cynicus—Pshaw! I've seen eight pounds of baby transform 350 pounds of father and mother into driveling idiocy.

Book

"Your face is like an open book," he said with ardent look.
"I don't believe you," said the maid;
"you'll have to kiss the book."
—Houston Post.

The blue and green combinations of metallic effect are popular.

CURRENT EVENTS

The park commission was asked Monday by Mrs. Wm. F. Senor for an appropriation of $25 for the purchase of flags for the flagpole on Mt. Hollywood.

Near panic was caused at Angelus hospital Sunday morning when a small fire was found issuing from the surgical dressing room. It was soon extinguished without much loss.

Arrangements have been made for bringing the children of Mrs. J. F. Flynn, alias Lillian Paxton, to this city. The children will be cared for in a Catholic home near this city.

An injection of permanganate of potasium probably saved the life of Jas. W. More, a student of the Glendale high school who was severely bitten by a rattlesnake in Griffith park Sunday.

Secretary Frank Wiggins of the local Chamber of Commerce nas opened negotiations with J. A. Filcher, manager of the California state fair, which is to be held in Sacramento Aug. 26 to Sept. 2, regarding a Southern California exhibition at the fair.

A long legal decision was handed down by Judge Willis of department 11 at 9:30 Monday morning when the case of the state against Ad Wolgast, George Memsic, T. J. McCarey and Chas. Eyton was dismissed. All defendants were present.

A meeting will be held Thursday morning at 11 o'clock by the delegates appointed by the supervisors of the counties of Southern California and will take up the question of the formation of a Southern California-Panama exposition commission.

Geo. W. McCaskey, general agent here for the Northern Pacific, announces that the N. P. has arranged for a bouquet of carnations for each table in all the road's dining cars and to give each passenger served a carnation in honor of mother's day, May 14.

Forty of the new type Mallet compound engines, designed especially for heavy freight service, and to cost $2,250,000, have been ordered from the Baldwin Locomotive works by the Santa Fe railroad. One of the great engines has already been received on the western division.

Further testimony in the trial of four Chinese for the alleged smuggling into the country of contraband orientals, was taken before Judge Wellborn in the United States district court Tuesday, Gin Wit Wah being on of the stand most of the day, telling of the alleged inside operations of the smuggling band.

Dr. Chas. Hamilton English, at one time the personal physician of ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, and an advanced student in the study of tuerculosis, was stricken with apoplexy at his rooms in the Kemmit apartments Monday, and his friends declare that his hopes of recovery are slight.

When the automobile driven by J. Jauch ran into a fruit vendor's wagon in front of the Record office Monday noon, the fuit man, C. H. Wiserman, 446 South Gladys street, was thrown from his seat to the pavement and was seriously injuried. J. Jauch who was driving the auto declared that a child ran out into the street, and to avoid running down the lad, he swerved his machine and ran it into the wagon. Wiserman was taken to the receiving hospital.

Whenever a master builder will pay $4 a day carpenters are working. When he will not, they quit. That is the situation in the carpenters' struggle for $4 a day. Organizer Jas. A. Gray said Tuesday morning that a number of carpenters had gone to work Monday and a number had stopped, but wherever they had gone to work it meant $4 a day.

He receiveed word from the State Building Trades council Monday night that it would see that $7 a week strike benefit was paid to all carpenters who refused to work for less than $4.

The strikers from the workshop of the N. Krystal & Co. ladies' tailoring establishment are confident of victory. They have reported that of the five men who went to work in the shop, four have agreed to join them in the strike. They also report that outside tailors who have been handling portions of the work from the Krystal workshop have sent the work back, declining to take it in hand. The rumor that the strikers want the women in the shop discharged has been in evidence, but this the strikers absolutely deny. "We have no fight against the women," said one of the men, "and we will do anything we can to help them."

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the entertainment of Gov. Woodrow Wilson has been set aside one hour next Saturday morning when he will meet the former residents of New Jersey.

A delegation consisting of representatives of the local Chamber of Commerce and other commercial organizations throughout the state, called upon Asst. Pas. Traffic Manager Bryne of the Santa Fe railroad Tuesday and asked that low rates between eastern points and California be granted at certain times during the winter. Bryne promised to bring the matter before the meeting of the officials of the railroad to be held in Salt Lake City June 6.

Plans were perfected for the sixth annual convention of the Pacific circuit of the North American Turnerund at the meetings of the executive committees of the organization at Turnverin Germania gymnasium, on South Figueroa street, Sunday afternoon. An excellent program has been arranged for those who attend the convention in Los Angeles, June 23 to 26 inclusive. Delegates from all of the Pacific coast states will participate in the festivities attending the convention.

The announcement was made Tuesday by J. A. Moffett, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, that his company was considering the prosopition of laying pipe lines between the Kern oil fields and Los Angeles for the purpose of supplying this city with natural gas for heating and manufacturing purposes. This might be done, he said, in four or five years. Mr. Moffett stated that it would be possible for gas to be supplied to the domestic consumer at the extremely low price of 40 cents per thousand cubic feet, while to the manufacturer it might be supplied as low as 15 or 20 cents.

FLORIDA RACING DEAD

Anti-Gambling Bill, Like California's, Passes by Vote of 62 to 1

PREACHER OPPOSED BILL

Turfmen on Final Showdown Give Up In House Without An Argument.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 6.—The death knell of racing in Florida was sounded when the Terrel anti-gambling bill passed the House of Representatives of Florida by a vote of 62 to 1. The same bill passed the State Senate a few days ago without a dissenting voice.

For weeks both sides in the great struggle had been priming themselves for a great debate, but on the final showdown the racing element, headed by Representative Chase, of Jacksonville, caused much surprise by giving up without an argument, and as a body voted for the bill. Big business interests in Jacksonville were lined up by ex-Senator Taliaferro.

Public sentiment was also turned strongly against the racing men on Monday evening when a representative was handed a telegraph envelope at his boarding place containing $200. He was unable to identify the person from whom the missile came, but the special committee appointed to investigate the bribery charges traced it to the camp of the gambling element.

The only man who voted against the Terrel bill was Representative Robert F. Rogers, of Marion county, a Baptist preacher, who said he considered the bill so drastic as to be a invasion of personal rights.

The bill is a copy of the law now in force in New York, Lousiana and California. Two weeks ago, when it was up before the House committee, Senator N. P. Bryan came from Washington to argue in favor of it. He estimated that the races had caused an annual loss to the city of Jacksonville alone of nearly $250,000. Thirty mercantile clerks were convicted of embezzlement in one season beause of race track losses.

DETECTIVE BURNS LEAVES FOR LOS ANGELES

Detective William J Burns left New York last Monday for Los Angeles to attend to the case that he and his men have worked up against John B. McNamara and J. J. McNamara, accused of having blown up the building of the Los Angeles Times on October 1, 1910. Burns would not say whether or not he was hunting for other men besides those in jail in Los Angeles, who might have had their fingers in the plot.

Burns declared there was no truth in the story sent out from Los Angeles that Ortie McManigal was a stool pigeon in his employ to get evidence of dynamiting that would stick. He himself never saw McManigal until the arrest, he said, and had had no dealings with him. A yarn to the effect that a woman had told him a lot of helpful things Burns also declared to be untrue.

The confession of McManigal was actually made in Chicago soon after the arrests, according to Burns.

Burns said he had already spent $14,000 on Los Angeles and had received $6000 on account from Mayor Alexander of Los Angeles.

SOCIALISTS

After School Trustee D. K. Reed of the Jefferson School District.

More trouble has descended on the Jefferson school district. Since a month ago, when the trustees were requested to hand in their resignations to the grand jury, the locality has existed without any greater excitement than an annual election, at which, it is stated, the Socialists boasted that of the three positions they would capture two.

The returns showed only one Socialist was elected, but Monday developed the fact that there are plenty more in the district, when a petition was mailed to the county superintendent asking that one of the new trustees, D. K. Reed, be asked to resign, as he refused to allow them to hold a meeting in the assembly room of the building.

Under the old board of trustees this room had been fitted up as a public hall to be used by residents of the district upon a deposit of $5 in order to insure against the place being left in disorder after the meeting.

A few days ago the Socialist party made the necessary deposit and started to arrange for a meeting which Mr. Reed promptly and firmly refused to permit. Whereupon a petition was started in the neighborhood for his recall. Eighty-seven names were collected and the paper was received by Keppel yesterday. He treats the subject as a joke, saying that he has forwarded the petition to Mr. Reed to do as he sees fit. When asked what he thought Reed would do, he responded with conviction, "I think he'll explode."

EBELL CLUB

Henry Oldys Gave an Entertaining Talk on "Bird Notes."

The names placed in nominations for election at the Ebell club Monday were as follows: president, Mrs. E. Bellows; first vice-president, Mrs. John H. Francis; second vice-president, Mrs. E. A. Curtis; third vice-president, Mrs. Sidney J. Parsons; recording secretary, Mrs. J. S. Montague; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. W. Johnson; treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Beau de Zart; general curator, Mrs. William Read; Mrs. Ruben Shettler and Mrs. W. S. Bartlett, directors.

Following the report of the nominating committee, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles presented a resolution concerning the purchase by the city of the hill now occpuied by the state normal school, on Fifth street and Grand avenue, which was unanimously adopted.

Henry Oldys, assistant biologist of the department of agriculture at Washington, was the speaker of the afternoon. He gave an entertaining talk on "Bird Notes." The speaker varied his talk by amusing stories, and his imitations of the songs of the birds were excellent. He found rhythms and musical formations where the less keen listener would have heard only pretty sounds, and variously repeated.

Mrs. Harriet Williams Myers, local repreesentative of the Audubon society and president of the state organization was present, and spoke briefly, as did Mr. Miller of the normal school.

THE SPIRIT OF SPRING

No earth-born joy is this,
No thing of clod,
But from a cup of bliss
We drink of God.
No clay around this thing,
No dust of toil;
Shod like an angel, Spring
Doth kiss the soil;
And where her feet do pass
In steps of gleam
They on the emerald grass
Leave prints of dream.

Not joy alone in life,
But, bush and tree,
Shake with the silken strife
Of ecstacy.
Is it a world? who cares!
A dream? who knows!
Only wher'er it fares
On feet of rose,
Soon like a mystic thing
None may define
Flashes a rainbow wing
And blooms a vine.

Thus might a child be born
And we might say,
How like a golden morn,
A branch of May!
Yet, it is true not of birth
So much as spell,
Of something upon the earth
Intangible.
Something that softly strays
Into our hearts till we
Turn like a child that plays
And are as free.

Where He Would Fail

"Burbank has made the cactus fit for food hasn't he?"

"I believe so; why?"

"I should like to see what he would do with my wife's biscuits.

—Houston Post.

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N. C. Burch, Editor.

H. W. Melrose, Business Manager.

Sunset Phone 24-R

TROPICO, CAL., MAY 13, 1911

A supplement of this week's issue of the Interurban SENTINEL, containing a panoramic view of Tropico and a birds-eye view of Los Angeles and Tropico, with descriptive literature will be ready for distribution early next week.

Sentinel subscribers are requested to call at the office for copies.

The prohibition and licensing ordinances of this city are creating some unnecessarily excited and groundless criticism, due chiefly to a misunderstanding of their provisions. Our reply shall be brief:

1. The prohibition ordinance does not prohibit a person from obtaining and keeping a supply of wine, beer or other alcoholic liquor for his own or family use, but it does prohibit a person from obtaining and keeping the same for the purpose of dispensing it in drinks by pretended gift or sale. In e prohibits obtain- coholic liquors fot ift as drinks under

prohibition ordinance prohibits any person, expressman or common carrier from carrying and delivering wine, beer or other alcoholic liquors to any person or place for use in the city of Tropico in violation of its provisions prohibiting the sale or pretended gift of the same as drinks.

3. Any person whose place of business is outside the city of Tropico, who solicits orders for or sells, by sample or otherwise, goods, wares and merchandise, which includes alcoholic liquors, to another than a dealer having a regular place of business in the city, is required to pay a license therefor of $3.00 per quarter in advance, by the fifteenth section of the ordinance regulating licenses. The attempt to read into this section a provision requiring a license from an outside dealer for selling and delivering goods to a customer residing within the city, in our judgment, is not warranted by its language. The plain intent of the section, whatever may be the wisdom of it, is to put an outside dealer who operates within the territory of the city, through the agency of solicitors or samples, on the same footing as that of dealers who have regular places of business within the city and pay city taxes, except that they pay a license tax instead of a property tax.

4. In short: Neither the prohibition ordinance nor the licensing ordinance places any restriction on you buying where you please and what you please,—either in Glendale, Los Angeles, San Francisco or Chicago. If you want poison, you can go there and get it and have it delivered to you or bring it home in your pocket, or suit case. Only you must be careful, when you get it here, whom you give it to. If you want it for yourself, your family, or your friends, and think you can afford the consequences,—that is one thing. But if you want it to sell to make a pretended gift of it for purposes of "booze." — that is quite another thing. A thing the board of trustees of this city have proposed to prohibit; a thing every good citizen of the city will applaud. We trust we have made ourselves understood and the matter plain.

Glendale is preparing for an elaborate May day festival on the 18th. A number of Tropico people have been called upon or volunteered to help it out, which abundantly insures its success.

The fine solicitude of the Jewel City News, lest the city of Tropico steal from Monrovia the prefix of "Gem," is appreciated. Tropico is not one of your gewgaw cities. It is the real thing.

Only one cow to a family can be kept in Hollywood and other exterior areas of Los Angeles, as recently ordained by the city council, and tha is one cow too many except to the few addicted to "living high."

Changes in the school law provide that public school grounds and buildings may be used for public scientific and literary purposes. Also, that school boards may enter into "continuous contracts",—enabling them t purchase supplies for a year at a time. Also that school boards may employ supervising principals for four years instead of one,—for schools having eight or more teachers.

The petition of eighty-one electors of Burbank for the incorporation of its territory as a city of the sixth class, has been presented to the board of supervisors and set for hearing The population of the territory proposed for incorporation is fixed at 700 The county surveyor is checking up the boundaries. If found correct, and there is no objection, but we hear of many, Burbank will join the municipal sisterhood very shortly.

The Eagle Rock Sentinental reached us last week with the announcement of its sale by Mr. Franklin O. Schroeder to Mr. W. L. Miller, late of the Upland News. The retiring editor introduces his successor as a gentleman who "will more than supplant the vacancy" caused by his exit. Whether Mr. Miller will succeed in doing that interesting stunt or not, we cannot guess. But of one thing we are quite sure: Mr. Miller is an experienced newspaper man. He is given hearty boosts by the Claremont Courier and Ontario Republican. We welcome him into our near neighborhood. We shall watch him undermine that emptiness with sympathizing curiosity.

TROPICO'S PART IN A GREAT PARK

A GRACIOUS GIFT OF NATURE RIGHT AT OUR DOOR-STEPS

Reclamation of the Los Angeles River Sand Waste Projected

People of Tropico are watching operations and measures for the improvement of Griffith Park with more than a passing interest, and it is natural they should. It is right at their door-steps. They are nearest of all to its boundaries. "Bee Roc ever been counted a Tropico asset. "Shasta Butte," around the base of which is being graded an auto roadway, or spiral climb far into the shadowy recesses of canyon and glen, is our property, as a land mark of ancient existence. The old ostrich farm was long our favorite picnic ground. Our pride and pleasure in the vast play ground possession is no whit less because the legal title to it is in the great city of Los Angeles. We know it is held as the common property of all. We look on and applaud the noble work of Mr. Lippincott and Judge Silent, as heartily as if we were directly interested, as we are. Our proximity to it is not our fault. Not only its greatness but its goodness is forced upon us. We would be less than human did we not welcome it gladly and accept it gleefully.

Tropico avenue is already graded and paved from the city into and across its southerly limits. The opening and extension of Park avenue by the city of Los Angeles is of the next importance.

Our proximity to the great Los Angeles city park is an enviable and envied good fortune we cannot escape.

Little less in importance to the city of Tropico, in connection with Griffith park improvements, is the projected reclamation of Los Angeles rive bed, at present an unsightly waste of sand. This will include an "official bed" for the river, the parking of its margin and the construction of a paved road way and graveled walks along its banks. The details of the plan are being worked out by the efficient park commission of the great city.

Charles M. Shortridge has got a baby—newspaper. He says if it deserves to live, it will.

The law-maker is a passing fake!
A statesman is a man with a rake.
(Paraphrased from the Regulator.)

Sam Shortridge's brother Charles has started a paper at San Jose, called the REGULATOR, because it opposes "regulation."

THE STYLUS

The third number of the Tropico-Glendale Union high school paper, the Stylus has just reached our desk. It is the production of the freshman class and is a credit to the class in particular, as well as the high school in general

The contents of the number consist of the different class notes and joshes, stories and poems by various literary students. "The Pilgrimage," by Louise Brown, "The Haunted House," by Jim Heney, "Isle and The Origin of the Willow Tree," by Gretchen Stine, are worthy of particular mention as literary prose productions showing much originality.

The little poem "Lytell Johan's First Freshman's Party," by Cora Frenz, "The High School," by Rebecca Putnam, "The Bonnie Town o' Glendale," by Sarah Olin are all poems which show literary talent which should be cultivated. While many of the jokes are as stale as some that appear in great daily papers there are some quite new and fresh. Most o them are cracked on members of the faculty or classmates and are interesting.

The Stylus is a neat production typographically and is well patronized by advertisers. It reflects more credit to its manager, Dwight Steverson, on whom, we know from experience, falls much work and lots of "kicks."

The next issue of the Stylus will b an elaborate number and will be got ten up by the seniors at commencement week.

NOT A FRAME-UP

An Associated Press dispatch from Boston, May 10, gives the substance of interviews with William Burns, the detective, who caused the McNamara arrests, it is worth while to remember:

"Samuel Gompers knows there was no frame-up in the arrest of the McNamaras or McManigal. The attitude of Gompers in the case is a big surprise to me. He knows what the true state of the case is. He was in Indianapolis and made a thorough investigation, yet he returns to Washington and states that the case is merely a 'frame-up.' I consider this eminently unfair, both to me and to organize labor as a body."

"Gompers' attitude is the most disgusting of any man in the labor field today. Compare his attitude with that of John Mitchell. Mitchell says to wait and see if the men are guilty o innocent. His attitude in this case ha been eminently fair.

"Clarence S. Darrow, the attorney who defended Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in the Colorado mining cases, has been very fair.

"The attitude of M. J. Young, business agent of the Boston Housesmith' and Bridgemen's union, has been fair

"This is the attitude which I believ the public should take in this case.

"No, I have no fear of harm from labor men. The vast majority of the union men are honest and fair in their judgment of the case. They are awaiting the verdict of the jury in the trial. I was hired by the mayor of Los Angeles to work on the case. It made no difference to me who I found the criminals to be. If I was to do the case over again, I would act just as I have acted, union men or n union men. They are just the same to me, when I find or believe that the are guilty of crime.

"I leave tonight for Los Angeles t remain for the trial. I will stop off at Chicago for a few hours. I am making no secret of my movements.

"I have made no claim for reward in this case."

RARE AND REFRESHING

Vol. I, No. 1, of the San Jose Regulator, so named because it is opposed to regulation, has been received. Charles M. Shortridge is named as editor, philosopher and guide. It is of magazine form, containing sixteen pages, published weekly. Typographically it is neat and attractive, the one defect being too much "white" between the paragraphs. The articles it contains are well written, showing considerable literary ability; but perhaps what will attract most criticism is the disposition it manifests to ridicule reforms. To illustrate, we quote this paragraph: "There are quite a number of people who are perfectly willing, not to say anxious, to be let alone awhile. Therefore, we take this means of informing the regulator, and the reformer, who has an office in sight, of our complete lack of appreciation of his efforts to either regulator reform us." And here is another equally as illustrative of its attitude: "Purloined, just for this issue: 'The terror of society, which is the basis of morals; the terror of God, which is the secret of religion,—these are the two things which govern us.'" It is an exceedingly entertaining weekly publication; it is fresh, vigorous and fearless—a tonic to the brain wearied and sickened by the mental food furnished by publications now so plenti ful in California, and which have but one idea: reform, with all the nauseating drivel that of necessiy accompanies it. There was a time when individuality was strikingly characteristic of the California press. In support of this assertion we only have to mention such names as Ambrose Bierce, Frank Pixley of the Argonaut, Arthur McEwen, Daniel O'Connell and many others that these names will readily suggest. One of the most interesting articles in The Regulator is entitled "Dramatic Criticisms," by Herbert Bashford. He truly says: "Dramatic criticism * * * is a huge joke, and no one knows this better than the very men who assume to pass judgment upon plays and players." "Write-ups" today take the place of criticisms. It is business and not literature; which dwarfs the intellectual faculties and makes cowards of us all. Mr. Bashford's article brings back to the mind of the writer that noted dramatic critic, "Betsy B," who wrote for the San Francisco Argonaut in the '80's;' it recalls Barnes of the Call, who was then in his prime. If The Regulator shall scucceed in reviving that individuality so characteristic of the writers for the press a quarter of a century ago, and which has been distroyed by too much government—by the enactment of laws on the plea of reforms and for the regulation of everything under the sun, which shines so benigniy on this favored land—then it will earn the gratitude of every lover of intelle freedom. — Jefferson-Arlington Advocate.

In the matter of a local branch of the post office at Los Angeles: Section 230 of the Postal Laws and Regulation provides that "no station, sub-station or branch postoffice shall be established beyond the corporate limits or boundaries of any city or town in which the principal office to which such station, sub-station or branch office is attached is located, except in cases of villages, towns or cities of fifteen hundred or more inhabitants not distant more than five miles, as near as may be, from the outer boundary or limits of such city or town in which the principal office is located."

Looming large on the political horizon as a presidential probability is Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. The governor is supposed to be a democrat; but by his political declarations he makes himself out a Progressive Republican. But whatever he is in name he is in line for the leadership in the coming fight of the people against plutocracy. There is bound to be a split in both the old party organizations on the issues of that fight, and a combination of the progressive elements of both parties on the side of the people. Whether the leader in the fight be republican or democrat is of little consequence so that he rings true, as does Governor Wilson. We hope and trust the republican party will bring forward a competitor in the person of his superior.

Thursday morning's Los Angeles Times administers a scorching roast to Claremont's city marshall and recorder, for their enforcement of the city's speed ordinance to the evident discomforture of some of the reckless autoists of Los Angeles. Claremont's speed limit is twelve miles an hour,—three miles an hour less than that of Tropico. That the city's board of trustees had good reason for ordaining such a limit of speed, may be well imagined. There is a class of autoists who are utterly indifferent to the safety of others, in either big or little cities. But the regulations adopted by little cities they are disposed to treat with contempt and, through the medium of such concerns as the Times, hold up to public ridicule. They are welcome to all the comfort they get from it.

MOORE HEADS EXPOSITION BOARD

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—There will be no director general of the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Following a meeting of the board of directors it was announced Thursday that C. C. Moore, as president, will combine the functions which have been divided in all previous world's expositions between a president and a director general.

Active work of organizing various departments will be made at once, although it may be from two to four weeks before the question of a site is settled.

A half-million dollar electrical switchboard will control every switch in the Pennsylvania railroad's great new yards at New York.

The Killing Justifed

PRINEVILLE. Ore., May 11.—Beyond asserting that the killing was justified, John Robinson who shot and killed Louis McAllister, owner of the Ochoho gold mine and other properties, declined Thursday to talk. He is in the custody of the sheriff.

Caught Her First Trout.

RENO, Nev., May 11.—Sarah Bernhardt, tragedenne, is wild with joy Thursday over catching the first trout of her life, in the Truckee river, on the outskirts of Reno. The actress expressed her intention of preserving it as a souvenir.

The largest one-piece rug on record has been made in Austria for a New York customer. It measures 53 by 60 feet and contains more than 7,000,000 hand-tied knots.

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WESTON STUDIO

The Western Studio, an alluring rustic retreat at Tropico—headquarters for high grade landscape and photographic work—children a specialty.

In connection with the panoramic view of Glendale, a mezzo-engraving on metal, from a photograph by E. H. Weston, of Tropico, the Jewel City, Press of Glendale, gives that young master of photography, whose Studio is on Brand boulevard, just north of Tropico avenue, the following well deserved editorial mention,—which we take the liberty to reproduce, in connection with a bird's-eye view of Tropico, Griffith Park, West Glendale and San Fernando valley in the background, a half-tone engraving from a photograph by the same artist, to appear in the supplement of this week's Sentinel.

"Within his studio are samples of his workmanship of such par-excellence and variety as to agreeably surprise the most competent critics among the number some 20 landscapes and portraits which have won Mr. Weston enviable awards over competitors in all parts of the world.

This studio has been established in Tropico for only one year, and, although in a portion of the town little traveled by pedestrians and not at all by autos or horse vehicles, the lovers of high-class photography have long since made a beaten path to its door and its reputation has reached at least the uttermost ends of Los Angeles county.

Mr. Weston has enriched his experience in his esthetic calling by some 15 years of severe study and painstaking effort. He is a graduate of the Illinois College of Photography, having taken post-graduate courses in that famed institution. For years he was with Majonier, in Los Angeles one of the master photographers of the metropolis and the while gained invaluable practical knowledge of his art.

The Weston studio makes a specialty of child photography, and he has been signally successful in this, the home-like air of his studio enabling him to get better effects than would palatial and awesome quarters.

He had this studio built to order hence in rustic and home-like effect it is in no sense comparable with the studios in the city, where they have to adapt themselves in their ready-made quarters.

In equipment this studio challenges comparison with the best in the metropolis. He can, among many other feats in photography, make Sepia enlargements up to five feet.

Mr. Weston personally superintends every detail of his work, and a better young man behind a lense or in all departments of his art, some standard authorities insist, is not in Los Angeles county. Two highly efficient assitsants are his, and rare it is indeed to need this number anywhere in so small a city as Tropico.

Large and growing is his patronage from Los Angeles, his lower prices for the same grade of work as his competitors there being the explanation of this.

His trade from Glendale and all this section of San Fernando valley is gratifying and steadily increasing.

He has recently photographed the members of the Glendale high school individually for publication in the "Stylus," the school's publication.

The Weston landscape views of this section are unequalled, are copyrighted, and are for sale at the studio on Brand boulevard, but a step north of Tropico avenue. This avenue will soon be cut through so that what is now a mere foot-path will become the main highway to Los Angeles, and this studio will edge its sidewalk. At present the studio is nested in an orange grove, the entrance to which is brilliant with flowers.

Mr. Weston has a home of his own, a half mile away, near the foothills, which is illuminated by a wife, two years ago a bride, and who now holds in her arms something that is a part of them both—a boy babe.

For 15 years his wife has lived hereabout, she was formerly Miss Flora May Chandler, but both she and her husband are natives of Chicago.

Tropico has been the home of Mr Weston for six years.

This young artist and citizen is as hard a worker against coupon photography as he is a hard worker for the advancement and betterment of Tropico and its tributary country. These coupon artists are most invariably unreliable, and are more artistic in duping the unsuspecting public than in the art of photography.

The Press congratulates Tropico and all this neck of the valley in having as highly honorable and expert a photographer as Mr. Weston."

Order your ice by phone from Tropico Ice and Express Co. Mr. Van Meter now has two teams in the field and can fill orders without any delay. He makes a specialty of local and Los Angeles expressing. Phones: Home 523; Glendale 291.

Old rose colors are fairly intrenched in the fashion scheme of the moment.

TROPICO-GLENDALE U.-H. S.

By Regina Bacon.

The May festival given by the girls of the gymnasium department of the school on last Thursday was a great success. All of the girls were dressed in white, and carried reins of smilax and ferns.

The Maypole dance was given by the freshmen. The pole was erected in the center of the lawn and had pink and white streamers. The freshmen, dressed in white, with their green reins over their shoulders, looked very sweet, as they danced merrily around the Maypole. "Stunts" were done by the sophmores and juniors around the two palms at each end of the lawn. The senior class had charge of the decorations, and they certainly made the throne of the little queen very pretty.

Sarah Olin was chosen queen by the girls, with Mabel Evans, Viola Yorba, Anna Megiligen and Louise Brown as attendants.

All the girls did very well, and looked as if they were perfectly happy and contented with school life.

This year there are three girls who have the honor of being valedictorian. They are Emma Pulliam, Grace Grady, and Evylan Ryan. These young ladies were honored by a party given by Mrs. Mrs. Pulliam and Mrs. Ryan at the home of the latter on last Saturday night.

The juniors are eagerly anticipating a debate between their class and the seniors. The time has not yet been decided.

The school is looking forward to the course in domestic science and manual training which will be added to the regular course next year.

AN AGED MAN DIES.

Adam Nimmick, who resided on Brand Boulevard and Palmer avenue, died suddenly, May 9. He was working among his flowers when death overtook him. He was aged 81 years. He came to Tropico from Walla Walla a few years ago. He was a native of Pennsylvania. His wife and seven children survive him.

The ladies of the Thursday afternoon club are preparing to give a ball at Logan's hall the 26th of May, the proceeds of which are to go to the Library Fund.

AMERICAN CURIO LOOTERS

Citizens Insinsting Upon Crossing the Boundary Iine

REBELS TO ATTACK ENSENADA

Capt. Wilcox is Guarding International Fence and Leaving Customs Gates Open

SAN DIEGO, May 11.—What amounted almost to a riot occurred at the American town of Tia Juana, Thursday, between the American citizens and the American soldiers. The citizens are insisting upon crossing the boundary line into Mexico, while the army and the customs authorities are doing all in their power to check the rush of American looters who are going over into the Mexican town Tiajuana and grabbing curios, blankets and other goods which were sold to tourists by the merchants.

Capt. Wilcox, commanding the American post at Tia Juana, has no desire to use force in holding the citizens back, but he is doing everything in his power to check them. He is guarding the international fence and leaving the customs gate for the customs officers. The fence was greatly damagd by Ameicans, Wednesday, who broke it down in places while going through, and the captain has requested assistance from the U. S. marshal Thursday.

It is considered highly probable that the rebels will move on to the attack of Ensenada within the week although no definite statement is given out from the rebel headquarters.

COATES RESIGNS

State Now Without Official Architectural Head

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Friction Between Two Men is Ended in Double-Quick Time

SACRAMENTO, May 11.—W. D. Coates, State Architect, upon the arrival of State Engineer Nat Ellery from the South yesterday afternoon, presented his resignation to Eellery. It was accepted on the spot, and now the State engineering department is without a State Architect. Coates presented his resignation to take effect on May 10—the day it was presented—and Ellery lost no time in writing across the sheet "Accepted."

Coates's resignation ends the differences between the head of the State Engineering Department and the State Architect.

Seen today, State Engineer Ellery declared that politics had nothing whatever to do with Coates's resignation, nothing whatever to do with what differences they might have had, and, further than saying that the resignation had been presented an' accepted, would not discuss the matter.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

"My dear uncle, I am glad to be at home again. What jolly parties we will have, and, by George! This is enough to make me forget Paris and Louise D'Arcy."

Donald Lawrence sat in his uncle's study with his feet propped upon the fender, and a costly meerschaum in his mouth, from which issued a delicious perfume, Don was a connoisseur in the weed.

"Humph!" Who is Louise D'Arcy?"

"Oh, a charming little French girl, uncle. I thought some of making her Mrs. Lawrence, only women are so troublesome, tagging around after a fellow all the time. But, uncle, she is divine; there is nothing in America to match her."

"Humph!" Uncle Jim's favorite word came to the fore again.

"There has been an addition to our family, Don,' since you left. I did not mention it in my letters, because I thought it best you should finish your travels. Haydn Vaughn, my old college chum, died in India, and left his daughter to my care. She has been here a year."

"The dence she has! Is she handsome, uncle?"

"The girl is entirely without friends. I pitied her loneliness, and I—I—in fact, we are to be married in the spring."

A rich, clear voice humming a melody from "La Boheme," and the click of a solitary French heel along the hall, made Donald sit up with interest.

The door flung open with a bang, and a crimson lipped, black haired, fascinating girl entered, carrying her slipper in one hand and a tack hammer in the other.

"Guardy, you are heathenish. Here I've been limping up that interminable flight of stair with only a silk stocking between my foot and the cold carpet. There's a nail in my shoe, and my heel is bruised to a jelly with it. I tried to poke it out with this tack hammer, but it won't move."

The girl paid no more attention to Don than if he had been a part of the furniture, though she saw him, for her black eyes rested contemptuously upon the patent leather boots which were resting on the bronze fender.

A few desperate pokes and the refractory peg came out.

The girl seated herself on a little stool and, cooly putting on her slipper, began fastening it up before Don's very eyes. When she had finished to her entire satitfaction she turned to the door.

"Goodby, Guardy; goodby, Mr. Boots."

As time passed Don found himself very faint about the region of the heart.

"If she only cared a speck for a fellow, I'd—I'd—but no, that would be dishonorable. Bravo, old uncle Jim! I wouldn't step between him and happiness if I could."

As the weeks wore on Don saw plainly that Marie did not love his uncle, though she herself was not aware of that fact as yet. She had never known any other love but that she had borne her father, and when James Lawrence asked her to be his wife she, feeling lonely and desolate, consented, knowing nothing of any stronger feelings her heart might possess.

It had been a dismal day. A drizzling rain hed fallen sullenly all day long, a melancholy wind keeping it company. For once Marie Vaughn was sad, though if she had thought any one noticed it the red lips would have been smilling in a trice. She had been strangely silent all the afternoon, and Don thought he saw her lips quiver once or twice. He crossed over to where she was sitting, hoping her sad mood would make her kinder to him.

"What a dismal day, Marie! It gives me the heartache."

"What is that?" Her voice and eye were both firm, though Don could have sworn he saw her lip quiver.

"If you don't know I shall not enlighten you," he answered.

A few nights later he saw by her eyes that she had been weeping, and as he stood by her side he ventured to lay his hand on her shinning hair. She looked up quickley into his handsome face, as if she would read what was written in his mind. It was a manly face, strong and tender.

"Marie, you have been weeping; it hurts me to see it." Eyes and voice were burdened with tenderness, but the girl would not see it.

"Marie, can I do anything for you?" The voice had still that indescribable tenderness which deep feeling always gives.

"Yes, if you are going out this evening for goodness sakes bring me some candy," she said, and laughing wickedly in his face.

Donald sprang to his feet and walked out of the room angrily. Louise D'Arcy was forgotten; the memory of the inspid little Parisienne was lost in the vivid remembrance of the brilliant and tantilizing Marie. He knew that he loved the girl and felt that she loved him, despite the fact that she forced herself to act indifferently toward him. Beneath her cool manner he felt a mad response to his own love and knew that it was only because of her engagement that she refused to encourage his suit.

"I must leave New York tomorrow!" he said at last.

Donald returned to the library, silent and moody. His uncle was reading a newspaper and Marie, without a vestige of color in cheeks or lips, sat with her dainty little feet on the fender idly turning over the leaves of the latest fashion paper. She did not look around as Donald closed the door, though she knew his footsteps.

Don left the room without a word.

Mr. Lawrence laid down his paper, and went over to where Marie was sitting with her eyes fixed on the fire. He laid his hand gently on the bowed head; but the girl, as if touched by some electric shock, sprang suddenly to her feet, the small hand which hung at her side clenched fiercely.

"What is the matter, Marie?" asked Uncle Jim in surprise.

"Don't touch me, Guardy!" she cried, choking over the words. "If you touched me I couldn't stand it now. Oh, I don't mean to be cruel and I don't know what I am saying. Only I want to be left alone. I am so unhappy.

As Marie backed out of the room and went up the broad staircase, her white face was a revelation to any one who could have seen. Donald, pacing up and down the study floor, saw it as she passed, and shivered. Reaching her own room, the girl flung herself face downward on the floor. She lay there motionless and silent. She did not weep, but her dumb anguish was a thousand times worse than tears.

The next day at twilight she was standing at the library window, her face pressed against the window pane, watching the paper boy as he went his rounds. It was a wan, pitiful face which Donald saw as he came up softly behind her. He longed to gather her in his arms and never to let go.

"Marie, I am going away tomorrow. I leave on Monday for Europe."

She trembled and almost fell. Donald put his arm to steady her and then as her soft form fell into his arms, he forgot honor, Uncle Jim and everything and gathered her into a mad embrace.

"My darling! You are mine at this moment if never again. I love you, Marie, and I am leaving you because of that love. I ought not to have told you this, but you know it, dear, and it seems some consolation to put it into words. It would be dishonor for me to try to win you from old Uncle Jim, for he has set his heart on you, little girl. We must say goodby to our love, dear. How can we do it?

Her lips were crushed to his in one clinging kiss and then Donald staggered blindly from the room. It required all his strength all his love for his brave old uncle, all his honorable feelings to prevent him rushing back and claiming Marie for his own. Two hours later he entered his uncle's study. The old man sat smoking with closed eyes.

"Get your pipe, Don, and let us have a good talk."

"I cannot, uncle, I am not well tonight, Uncle Jim, I sail for Europe on Monday and have come to say goodby tonight. I must go to New Haven tomorrow."

"Are you crazy, Donald? What in the name of common sense would take you off again? Why, Don, you are ill. What is it, boy?"

"Uncle, it will hurt you."

"No matter, boy." The old man rose and put his arm affectionately on Don's shoulder. "Come, boy, out with it."

"Uncle, I love Marie Vaughan. It is because of her I am leaving America. It is all I can do. I have fought against it, uncle, but, God help me, my love was stronger than my will."

"Does Marie love you?"

"I have never asked her, uncle."

"Sit down here a minute, Donald, while I go to my room. You must have money to go to Europe."

Mr. Lawrence went straight to Marie's room.

"Marie, would you just as soon marry Don as me?

"You see, little girl, the foolish fellow has fallen in love with you, and he is too honorable to try to steal you away from me. He is determined to be off to Europe again, and as Don is my only sister's child I love him as my own. If you could love him, Marie—I"——

The old, saucy look came into Marie's eyes.

"I will try, Guardy."

By mutual consent the knowledge of their mutual love was kept from Uncle Jim, who believes to this day that Marie married Don to please him.

Two new bayonets have been adopted for infantry troops in the German army, one carrying a wire cutter near its base, the other saw teeth on the back of the blade.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

E. F. Belton is off for Frisco on a month's vacation.

Subscribe for the Inter-Urban Sentinel. $1.50 per year.

Frank O. Schroeder, late of the Eagle Rock Sentinel, is equipping a new newspaper plant at Rialto.

WANTED.—Dressmaking at home or by the day, $2. MRS. C. E. TAYLOR, 1165 Park avenue, Tropico.

C. L. Peckham and family have taken up their residence in the Chandler house fronting on Walnut street.

W. E. Pelly has sold out his Moore avenue home place and bought a new one on Ninth street, Glendale.

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Furnished. Bath and light. 1421 Cypres. West San Fernando Road. MRS. BAIRD.

FOR SALE.—Three pullets, one rooster. Prize winners White Rock chickens, few days over six months old, laying. JAS. B. NORMART, 1138 10th street.

TROPICO CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Church of the Brethren,
Park and Glendale avenues. Services each Sunday. Sunday school 10 a.m. Preaching 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Christian Workers, 7 p.m. Ministers—Wm. Stutsman, M. M. Eshelman, S. S. Garst, Joseph Root. Everybody quite welcome to all services.

Presbyterian Church.
Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, pastor. Bible School with Baraca-Philathea Classes, 9:45 a.m. F. C. Richardson, superintendent.
Sermon 11:00 a.m. Christian Endeavor 6:45. Evening Sermon 7:30.
Wednesday evening: Lecture Room Talk, Conference and Prayer.
Church Parlor Meetings: Baraca-Philathea, Business and Social, third Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m.
Ladies' Missionary Society, third Tuesday of each month at 2:30 p.m.
Ladies' Aid Society, first Wednesday of each month at 2:00 p.m.

Methodist Church.
Rev. W. C. Botkins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School at 10 a.m. Epworth League, at 6:30 p.m.

GLENDALE CHURCH DIRECTORY

Methodist Episcopal of Casa Verdugo, corner Louise and Dyden streets. Rev. C. R. Norton. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; C. H. Lee, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a.m.

First Baptist,
Third and Louise streets. Rev. Eugene Haines. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

Catholic,
Seventh and Cedar streets. Rev. J. S. O'Neill. Sunday services: Mass 8 a.m.; Sunday school follows. Mass 10:30.

Central Christian,
Sixth and Louise. Rev. J. W. Utter. Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; C. E., 6:30 p.m.; League meeting, 6:30 p.m.; Mid-Week prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.

First M. E.,
Third and Dayton. Rev. J. F. Humphrey. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian,
Fourth and Cedar streets. Rev. S. L. Ward. Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. C. E., 6:30 p.m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.

Seventh Day Adventist,
Fourth street Sanitarium. Sabbath school, 10:00 a.m. Preaching, 11:00 a.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

St. Mark's Episcopal
Fourth and Isabelle streets. Rev. R. O. Mackintosh. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m.

West Glendale,
Fifth and Pacific. Rev. A. B. Morrison. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10 a.m.; preaching, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

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AROUND THE WORLD

Horse Show

MONTREAL, May 9.—The thoroughbred horses from all over the Dominion, and many from the states, opened Tuesday.

Archbishop McEvay Dead

TORONTO, Ont., May 10.—Arshbishop McEvay of the Cathotic diocese of Toronto, died here Wednesday morning.

Knights and Ladies of Honor

UTICA, N. Y., May 9.—The state convention of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, opened here Tuesday with 167 lodges represented.

Enrico Caruso

MILAN, May 10.—Another operation on Enrico Caruso for polypus of the larnyx was deemed advisible Wednesday by Prof. Vodova, who operated on the singer for the same trouble in 1908.

Bush Fires

DAUPHIN, Man., May 9.—According to reports Tuesday, at least two persons have perished in the bush fires that are sweeping through the Duck and Riding mountains.

A Good Old Age.

LAKEPORT, Cal., May 8.—Vigorous in mind and body Mrs. Iley Lawson Hill of this city Monday entered upon her 104th year with the statement: "I see no reason why I should not live to a good old age."

Japan Uneasy

TOKIO, May 10.—Commenting on the Chinese edict which establishes a responsible cabinet of ten for that empire, the press of Tokio, Wednesday is unanimous in sounding a note of apprehension that the charge may not be profitable to Japan.

A Crushing Indictment

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—A crushing indictment against General Kuropatkin's conduct of the war with Papan is continued in a book by Count Witte, ex-premier, who Wednesday said that the book would soon be ready for distribution.

Ticket Punchers

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 9.—Men who punch the tickets on the railroads of the U. S. and Canada, are re- metropolis Tues- of delegates to ivision meeting ad Conductors.

Railroad Telegraphers Meet.

TORONTO, Ont., May 8.—At the convention of railroad telegraphers opened here Monday, keymen from practically every railroad in Canada and the United States are in attendance.

Cost of Amusements.

PARIS, May 8.—Paris paid during 1910 for her theatrical amusements the sum of $11,140,000 according to statistics just published by regulations of the poor tax law. Of this sum 10 per cent went to the poor, $1,114,000.

He Likes Garlic.

PARIS, May 8.—Pres. Fallieres likes garlic so well that his chef has quit to accept a job in London. M. Tesche had been chef at the Elysee during the administration of three presidents, but he rebelled at too much garlic.

A. O. of U. W.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9.—Among the matters to be considered by the convention of the Nebraska Ancient Order of United Workmen, which opened Tuesday, is a proposition to extend the jurisdiction of the order to include the states of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah.

Manufacturers' Convention.

NEW YORK, May 8.—In preparation for their sixteenth annual convention which opens a week from today, manufacturers of the country opened here Monday. It is understood that labor problems, the prevention of accidents and the arranging of plans for safe-guarding life will be considered.

Aeroplane for Women

BOSTON, May 9.—One of the feature events of the summer aviation meet of the Harvard aeronautical association will be an aeroplane for women. Alice Ductriese, it was announced Tuesday, will represent France; Mrs. James V. Martin will wear the English colors and Miss Emily Willard, daughter of C. F. Willard, the aviator, will represent America.

All the blues are popular up to the faintest Marie Antoinette tint.

Children's silk socks are embroidered in small detached flowers in self tones

Supple poplins, fine serges and tissues of open meshes are used for tailored suits.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH

At Arlington Heights Will be Dedicated May 21.

With the dedication May 21 of the Arlington Heights Church of the Messiah (Congregational) will come to a successful end one of the most rapid upbuildings of both a community and a church property witnessed in this district of rapid growth in many months.

But a short time ago Arlington Heights and vicinity was practically a wilderness of weeds, while the church was only organized in 1907, the first regular service having been held May 12, 1907, the Rev. Stanley Ross Fisher being installed as pastor.

Two months later a bungalow chapel was erected, where the congregation worshiped until two weeks ago, when the move to the present handsome edifice was made.

Under the direction of the pastor, a graduate of the Boston university and a Yale divinity student, who is also an accomplished musician, the church has prospered wonderfully. More than 200 members now compose the congregation, the Sunday school classes being even larger.

The new house of worship is of rough pressed brick and reinforced concrete, the stlye being Tudor Gothic. The plan of the main floor is that of a basilica, with lofty nave and wide aisles opening beyond the arches in the clerestory wall. The vestry floor below is planned to accommodate the Sunday school classes and all social activities.

The structure has a most "churchy" appearance externally. The small octagonal spire and the adjoining room will form the connecting link between the present building and a larger one to be erected in the future. The seating capacity is about 600 and 400 can be accommodated in the Sunday school department: The acoustics are exceptionally good. Architect Claude A. Faithful designed and constructed the building.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE

Prominent Men to Attend Meeting, May 24-26

NATIONAL ARBITRATION

And Peace Council Likely to be Formed—Special Topics—Local Delegates.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Mohonk Conference on international arbitration, at its seventeenth annual meeting at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., May 24-26, will bring together with eminent Americans a distinguished body of foreigners, including Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of France; the Dean of Worchester, England; Dr. John Clifford of London; Herr Prediger F. W. Simoleit of Berlin; the ministers to the United States from a number of European and South American nations; and a score of eminent Canadians. The American speakers will include United States Senator Theodore E. Burton; Charlemange Tower, former ambassador to Russia and Austria; Oscar S. Straus, member of the Hague court; Solicitor J. R. Clark of the State Department; John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State; George W. Perkins, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., Charles J. Neill, United States commissioner of labor; Richard Bartholdt, M. C., James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie peace endowment; and President Butler of Columbia University, who will preside.

The conference will give special attention to an unlimited treaty of arbitration between Great Britian and the United States, and to the proposed celebration of the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent. There will be a discussion of the duty of the United States to execute its treaty obligations and protect alien residents. And it is expected that a special committee will report plans for a national council for arbitration and peace, the purpose of which will be to bring into effective co-operation the different arbitration and peace societies in this country, thereby putting an end to the confusing and unbusinesslike methods now common to peace work in America.

Among those who will attend from California are Robert J. Burdette, pastor Temple Baptist Church, Los Angeles; Robert C. Root, secretary Southern and Northern California peace societies, Los Angeles; Charles H. Huberich, professor of law, Leland Stanford University.

Among those who will attend if business permits is Bernard Moses, professor of history and political science, University of California, Berkeley.

Crocheted neck ruches are a novel idea, and they are very smart and practical.

Tucked long gloves are again in and they are likely to stay for the summer.

The fad for belts and girdles of red patent leather shows no sign of abatement.

JAPAN ALARMED

Doubts Anti-War Sincerity of United States.

PEACE ARBITRATION TREATY

Is Only the Revival of Machiavellism of America Under Garb of Peace.

TOKIO, May 8.—Grave doubts of the anti-war sincerity of the United States in its apparent willingness to have a peace arbitration treaty with England and misgivings that the move is really one to isolate Japan are expressed here Monday by some of the leading Japanese papers.

One of the most optimistic is the Asahi. It says the Ango-Japanese alliance and the Anglo-American arbitration treaty would mutually strengthen the good relations subsisting between Japan, England and America, but that there is a possibility that the latter pact would badly affect the alliance of Japan and England if Japanese-American relations became worse.

The Hochi is not so charitable. It says that the American-British arbitration treaty is only the revival of the Machiavellism of America under the garb of peace and that the plan cloaks an ambitious scheme to extend American influence in the far east. The most outspoken criticisms come from the Nippon. It demands the immediate resignation of the Katsura cabinet, which it says, is necessary to strengthen Japan's position in Manchuria and to enable the nation to meet with assurance any future situation growing out of the recent loan to China by America and three European powers.

VOTES FOR WOMEN CLUB

Leslie R. Hewitt in Favor of Giving Women the Franchise

The Votes for Women club has outgrown the capacity of Symphony hall, and Monday night held its meeting in Blanchard hall, where Leslie R. Hewitt addressed a room full of listeners. Clara Shortridge Foltz opened the meeting with a brief announcement of progress in the campaign before the women of the state, and then introduced Mayor George Alexander, who in turn presented the speaker of the evening. The rostrum was elaborately arranged with flowers, and women representing suffrage organizations were seated with the speakers.

In arguing for the franchise for women Mr. Hewitt referred to one of the oppoosing arguments wherein it is claimed that the franchise has sunk so low in the estimation of the good men that thousands of them do not vote. Mr. Hewitt scored such citizenship and said that it was only the neglect of these men and the perversion of the ballot that had cast it into the low state.

The speaker does not believe that granting this franchise to women will work an immediate regeneration in conditions in the country, but he said "women are now studying questions of all sorts. They are interested in the betterment of the children, they are interested in the betterment of the factories and of civic matters generally, and there are women today who know about economic affairs."

Mr. Hewitt believes that such women wil cast an intelligent ballot and will help to make the elective franchise more effectual. His remarks were accompanied by much applause from his listeners, and the meeting was a most successful one.

A SHAKE UP

The City Detectnive Bureau Being Reorganized.

Evidences of the reorganization of the detective bureau were seen Monday when Capt. Paul Flammer announced several changes in the personnel of the different "teams." Formerly Jones and Boyd worked together, but Jones and Erven, the patrolman recently appointed to take former Detective McNamara's place, will hereafter work together. Ferns, the other new appointee, will be the teammate of Hawley, who formerly was the teammate of McKenzie, one of the detectives who was derated by the police commission's action last week. Boyd will work with Cowan, the former teammate of Ingram, who now works with Dickson.

Other teams are Home and Carroll, Ziegler and Hosick, Rich and Rooberds, Beaumont and Roberts, McCann and Williams, Rico and Talamantes and Fitzgerald and Browning. Moffat and Chapman will be on the desk of the office. Adams will remain in the identification bureau.

The Real Culprit

Finally the story that Bacon murdered Shakespeare got around to George M. Cohan.

"'Tis false!" he shreiked; "I killed him myself!"

Well, perhaps he did—but the motion picture shows and the high class vaudeville helped.

—Chicago Tribune.

Don't fail to subscribe today.

QUICK PUNISHMENT

Quick punishment was meted out to H. Lee Russell, the man who for several months past has been posing as a member of the Masonic order to obtain favors, when Police Judge Williams sentenced him to serve six months on the chain gang at East Side station for misdemeanor embezzlement. It is perhaps unnecessary to say Russell had no influential friends to intercede in his behalf.

Call of The Wild

Often we hear the call of the wild
When we are bowed with care—
When late we creep home gentle and mild
And try to climb the stair.
—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Many of the Persian bags have small silk tassels added to the handles.

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WESTERN NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE
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Los Angeles, Cal.

TO DISCUSS REPROCITY.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Western Economic society, which includes in its membership prominent economists, bankers, business and professional men in Chicago, has practically completed arrangements for a meeting here on June 3 to discuss Canadian reciprocity. Mr. Taft, it was announced last night, will be one of the speakers. Prof. William C. Marshall of the University of Chicago, secretary of the society, said that the body is without bias on the subject, and simply wishes to have it discussed in all its phases.

The gunmetal ties for street wear still hold their own.

All the new neckwear shows the effect of the frill.

Negligees of soft colored silk mull are shown in the shops.

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PRESSED BRICK MANTLE BRICK

SEEK PERFECT OFFSPRING

Forms of Legal Marriage Spurned by St. Louis Couple.

Louis C. Roehlk, 3810 Olive street, artist, and Miss Maria Olk, sister of Hugo Olk, the concertmeister of the St. Louis Syhphony Orchestra, sent an advertisement to the newspapers to notify their friends and the public that they had been united without the forms of legal marriage. The announcement is as follows:

"St. Louis, Mo., April 12,1911.

"On the 12th of August, 1910, we were united before God and man.

"Louis C. Roehlk,

"Miss Maria Olk."

The Roehlk brothers are fresco and portrait painters and photographers. The sisters are violinists. Their brother, Hugo Olk, who has been a prominent figure in symphony concerts for years, approves the arrangement into which Maria has entered. He shares the Roehlk studio with them.

Inquiry at the studio, where Roehlk, his brother Ernest, Miss Olk and her brother Hugo live, revealed a strange double romance of the Bohemia, which is the traditional home of art's devotees.

Not only have Louis Roehlk and Maria Olk signified their choice for each other for life without the benefit of clergy or sanction of the state, but a similar union has been pledged by Ernest Roehlk and Miss Elizabeth Olk, brother and sister of the principals in the first arrgement.

Elizabeth Olk is now in Germany taking a course of violin lessons. She is wearing a wedding ring given her by Ernest Roehlk, the latter declared, and he exhibited a ring which he wears as her gift.

Wedding rings are also displayed by Louis Roehlk and Maria Olk, hes worn on the left hand, his on his right. The rings represent the only concessions which the two intend to make to the customary marriage uses of ordinary civilized society.

"Unless the state compels it," said Louis Roehlk to a reporter, while Miss Olk stood approvingly beside him, "we shall never go through the ordinary marriage ceremony. If some officer of the law should undertake to prosecute us I suppose we would waive our objections and satisfy the requirment. But Miss Olk is never to change her name. She and I wish that she continue to be known simply as Maria Olk."

Hugo Olk came here from Germany four years ago and became acquainted with the Roehlk brothers, who had then recently opened their art studio. Louis Roehlk had in former years run a wagon shop in St. Louis, but had taken an art course in Germany, and had brought his brother from that country.

Becoming very friendly with the Roehlks, Hugo Olk mentioned them in his letters to his sisters in Germany. The young women came to St. Louis two years ago, and last summer they and Olk moved into the Olive-street studio, and the two women began to keep house for the three men.

"Last August," said Louis Roehlk, "Maria and I decided that we would be married, but not in the ordinary manner. We both regarded the ceremony of church or state as an outward, and, in our case, unnecessary form. I am a Mason, a member of Erwin Lodge of St. Louis, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. Through brothers in those organizations I learned that the presence of Maria Olk in the studio had been the subject of gossip. I resolved to end this, and so sent the advertisement to a newspaper, setting August 12 as the date of the marriage agreement. since that was the time when we first decided on our future course.

"My statment regarding our relations may seem strange to many persons, and it may be asked why we should call ourselves married if we do not sustain the ordinary relations of husband and wife. I can only answer by saying that we are both believers in the power of the will and the domination of mind over matter, and that we hope, by processes of mind and will alone to make ourselves the parents of a child which will be perfect in mind and body.

"I am aware that such a purpose will be ridiculed. and that many will sneer, but if the result I hope for is attained we will at least convince ourselves and our closest friends of the truth of our theories, and of certain Scriptural dogmas in which I am a believer."

Ernest Roehlk said that he and Elizabeth Olk had decided to enter on a union without formal marriage, and that this would take place after Miss Olk's return from Germany, a few months hence. Like their brother and sister, they wish that the woman's name should be unchanged by her choice of a life companion.

Louis Roehlk is 44 years old and Maria Olk is 33. Ernest Roehlk is 36 and Elizabeth Olk 29.

Louis Roehlk and Maria Olk, though protesting the platonic character of their union, showed such affection as might be expected from a bridegroom and bride of the ordinary marriage license and church wedding sort.

Miss Olk used the words "honey" and "dearie" in addressing Roehlk, and little hand pats and caresses were frequent while he told their story.

Louis Roehlk was asked for an explanation of the attitude of himself and Miss Olk toward the marriage relation and what the actual meaning was of the advertisement.

"Don't ask me too many questions," he exclaimed. "I am tired of answering questions, but I will try to tell what it means. Maria and I were sitting in the park, I don't remember what park, last August 12, and we talked the matter over and decided upon this union. It was hard for me to make myself understood to her but, when she grasped my idea, she consented, and even now it is hard for me to make myself understood to other people.

"She brought her studio here after that, and people began to ask me questions. They asked me if we were married. I belong to organizations to which I must answer such questions if I am asked. We thought the advertisement would quiet all talk, but there is more speculation than ever.

"Now I will tell you what we are trying to do. We believe there will be offspring of this union by suggestion, according to a certain doctrine of the Christian church.

GUARDIAN OF DESPOILED MOSQUE OF OMAR ARRESTED.

A recent dispatch from Jerusalem to the London Standard reports the arrest of the guardian of the mosque of Omar, which it is reported an Anglo-American syndicate of excavators recently despoiled, together with gendarmes and excavators and the chief interpreter of the syndicate, and American.

Following were the chief contentions made before the legislature and governor against the Hewitt bill, just defeated:

1st. The bill would be flagrantly discriminatory, forbidding acts by independent brokers that were expressly permitted to exchange members.

2nd. The measure is unconstitutional and would be vitiated by the courts, its counterpart having been declared illegal and void by Justices Wright and Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

3rd. The system and practices of reputable independent brokers, called "bucketshops" by their rivals, are vastly more equitable and devoid of dubious features than those of the so-called "regular" houses.

4th. There has been no public demand for legislating independent brokers out of business, the campaign against them being purely the selfish conspiracy of "regular" competitors and founded on false representations.

5th. The one newspaper campaigning for the bill, The Call of San Francisco, was animated by a selfish personal bargin made by its publisher, C. W. Hornick, with a "regular" broker to whom he was obligated, this alleged conspiracy including Mayor P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco.

6th. The chief contentions of the advocates of the bill were misrepresentations of fact, made by interested parties for selfish reasons, the principal misstatement being to the effect that the independents, termed "bucketshops," do not and cannot make deliveries of securities or commodities.

FACT AND FANCY

Perspiration injures pearls.

It is easier to live within an income than without one.

When the average man says frankly "I can't afford it," you will usually find on investigation that it is something his wife wants and not something he wants himself.

Throughout the world there are 672 known volcanoes, 270 of which are active.

If love is blind, it must be admitted that marriage is a first-class occulist.

As an argument in favor of matrimony it is stated that among every 1,000 bachelors there are 38 criminals, while among married men the ratio is only 18 per 1,000.

The average reformer wastes all his time trying to reform somebody else

Toads are sold for $1 a dozen in Paris, being bought by gardeners to be used as insect destroyers.

If you want a man's candid opinion of you, make him angry and you'll get it.

Quite So

"You are always worrying," remarked the base ball magnate.

"It is the constant search for something new." explained the theatrical manager. "You know I have to cater to the tired business man."

"I don't let the tired business man worry me any. He roots with the others when he gets to the ball park."

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The world is quite infatuated with the use of black and white stripes for simple morning frocks.

Brown satin pumps for street wear are among the newest things in footwear.

THE INHERITANCE.

"Jacqueline Halsey, are you in your right mind?"

"I think not, Aunt Harriet. I feel no premonitions of insanity."

Mrs. Harriet Hereford, of Morristown, N. J., leaned back in her velvet cushioned chair and applied her lorgnette to her eyes. It was more than she could comprehend, this unheard of conduct in her niece.

"It is incredible, Jacqueline! I always thought you were a girl of good sense."

Jacqueline lifted her handsome head with an air of quiet pride. Her cheeks glowed, her hazel eyes shone with a calm and steady light. There was determination in the curve of her red lips.

"I shall do it. It is my duty!

"How foolish! How ridiculous! The property is yours. No person in the world would doubt that fact. John Greenough was of sound mind and in full possession of his faculities when he made a will leaving you everything he possessed."

"I don't dispute that fact. But when the will was made he was under the influence of an angry passion, and no man can be perfectly sane when in that condition. You know the circumstances as well as I do. He had set his heart on his son's marriage with Miss Lane, a lady of wealth and social position, and that son refused to obey him, choosing rather to follow the dictates of his own inclination. He married a poor man's daughter, and from that day to the day of his death his father never saw his face. He disowned him and cursed him and his children, and when Charles Greenough died his own father turned from his door the messenger who came to bring the news. You know ho wit has been since. The widow of his son has supported her two children and brought them up rightly; a son and a daughter, so I have been told, that any mother might be proud of. The property of Judge Greenough belongs to those children, not to me."

A bitter smile came over the handsome, aristocratic face of Mrs. Hereford.

"Very well, Jacqueline. I hope you will not repent your decision. I have tried hard to do by you as I should during the few months you have been with me. You know that I do not approve of voluntary poverty. I am the only one you have to advise you, and I had hoped to make you understand what was for your own good. I have failed, it seems. I hope you know that you can have no expectations from me?"

Jacqueline's cheek flushed and a scornful blaze came into her dark eyes.

"I have taken care of myself for three years. I think you need be under no apprehensions."

Then, her face softening a little, she added, "No expectations save for your love. You are my only living relative, and you surely will not deny me that?"

"I shall remember that you are my niece. But what of Clarence Freeman? Have you thought of his wishes in this matter?"

Jacqueline's eyes dropped, a soft flush stole up to her forehead.

"He will wish me to do what is right, I think. If not, then it is better for us to be parted."

"Well, you have chosen, and you will see. Have you spoken to him about the absured decision?"

"I have written him."

"Will you let me see the reply?"

"If you wish it. But, of course, a right minded person should have but one opinion in the matter."

"You think so? Well, as I said, we shall see."

And gathering up her mass of chiffons and laces, Mrs. Hereford left the room.

From the conversation given above it is easy for the reader to understand the character of Mrs. Hereford and her niece, and no further explanation is needed.

Clarence Freeman's note to Jacqueline cut her heart like a knife, but after the first pang was over she felt thankful that she had discovered how sordid he was before it was too late. She gave him back the freedom she knew he desired, and then their paths separated.

The property left her by Mr. Greenough was legally transferred to the children of Charles Greenough—Edward and Alice—both of whom lived in a distant city. The business was all transacted by Judge Dana, Jacqueline's lawyer, and although Edward Greenough strongly opposed the transfer, he was forced to acquiesce. He urged her, through her counsel, to retain at least the old home where his grandfather had lived and died, but this she refused to do, and she declined as well the annuity which he wished to settle upon her.

Jacqueline cast off all the old ties and went into another state, where she became a teacher in a fashionable boarding school. Here for two years she lived. At the end of these two years of hard work Jacqueline found her strength failing. The physicians prescribed sea air. One sultry July day she saw the ocean for the first time.

Rock Beach was a quiet resort for quiet people who, disliking the noise and fashion of Newport or Bar Harbor, preferred the seclusion offered at this watering place. The second evening after her arrival Jacqueline walked down on the beach.

The long reach of white glittering sand tempted Jacqueline to prolong her walk.

Don't move! Stay where you are! You are in the quicksand!"

She turned toward the voice a tall man and was dimly defined through the gloom a tall man hurrying toward her. A boat, wrecked and beached by the storm, was stranded at a little distance. The man tore out a piece of plank and made a bridge for himself. It brought him within a few yards of the spot where she stood, slowly sinking. The cold, treacherous sand was up to her waist when the man succeeded in drawing her out of danger and placing her in safety upon the plank. He did not speak until they were standing together on the shore. Then he said, looking down at her pale face:

"You are not acquainted with Rock Beach, I conclude?"

For the first time she looked at him squarely. He had a strong, reliable face—not a handsome one. The forehead was broad and full, the features tolorably good, the hair chestunt and inclined to curl, and the eyes gray, deep and of the kind which keep their owner's secrets.

"No," she said in reply to his question. "I had never seen the sea until yesterday."

"Do not condemn it for threatening to swallow you," he said gayly. "I shall consider it a kind friend if it gives me the pleasure of your acquaintance. But I must hurry you to the house, or you will take cold. The air is getting chilly."

At the door of the hotel she paused. "You have done me a great service," she said. "May I not know your name?"

"Alston. And yours?"

"Jacqueline Halsey."

A sudden flush came over his face; he stooped over her and took her hand. "Jacqueline Halsey," he said, "I shall remember. Take care of yourself, and good night."

After that Mis Helsey and Mr. Allston met frequently. They walked and drove and watched the sunset together, and perhaps before either was aware of it they had drifted into love. Jacqueline realized one evening how deeply her heart was stirred when he spoke of leaving Rock Beach on the morrow. Something he saw in her face led him to speak.

"Jacqueline, one word from you would keep me near you forever. Will you say it?"

She looked at him, all her heart in her eyes.

"Jacqueline, dear, I love you! I want your love in return. Can you not give it to me?"

She put her hands into his. "Yes," she said simply.

"And you are not afraid to trust me, an utter stranger to you? You know nothing of me, remember."

"No, I am not afraid," she said, "I feel that I shall never repent my confidence in you."

"Jackie, dear, I have a confession to make to you. I am not Mr. Allston, My name is Edward Allston Greenough .No: I will not let you go. You must hear me through. When you renounced your inheritance to my sister and myself, I appreciated so perfectly the noble spirit which prompted you that I made a vow to seek you out, and, if possible, win your love. I loved you before I saw you. My sister is dead, and I am all alone in the world, and so are you. I followed you here from Philadelphia, where you had been teaching, and arrived just in time to save your life. I claim it now. Won't you give it to me?"

Jacqueline lifted her luminous eyes to his face and he read his answer there.

Tulle makes a simple yet atractive coiffure ornament.

GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON

Is Unconverted to the Recall of Judges.

THE DUTY OF THE JUDGES

Is the Interpretation of the Law—Some Have Over-stepped Their Powers.

DENVER, Colo., May 9.—That he i "unconverted" to the recall of judges, was the expression here Monday of Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, when interviewed as to his stand on that mooted question. Gov. Wilson said:

"I would not say that I am absolutely against the recall of judges. I would rather say that I am unconverted to the principle. My feeling in the matter is this:

"The judge's duty is the interpretation of the law. If the law's application is against the wishes of the people that is no reason why the judge should be recalled.

"There have been judges who overstepped the bounds of their powers. There have also been judges who, in their desire to gain re-election, allowed their desire to color their decisions. But I think these cases were exceptions. I believe that the American bench is a clean body. I feel that the judiciary should be stable; hence I am not reconciled to the recall of judges."

Asked directly if he were a candidate for president, Gov. Wilson said, "I cannot answer that question directly. It would be impudence in anyone to say he wished to become president and cool cheek for him to say he would refuse the nomination if it were offered. No man is big enough to seek that job and no man is big enough to decline. If I should be nominated I could not refuse."

Gov. Wilson added:

"The impression has been spread about the country that I fought the New Jersey legislature in order to force reform laws. That is not true. The legislature and I are on the most amicable terms."

Gov. Wilson, enlarging on the topic, said that since his election the legislature of New Jersey for the first time in years found itself without a master, and that for the first time its members tasted the joys of liberty.

Asked as to his opinion of the failure of the Colorado legislature to elect a United States senator and to pass laws in fulfilment of campaign promises, he said:

"I am unfamiliar with the events which led up to these happenings. It seems to me there is little Colorado can do, save to allow its legislative machinery to get to work, and then go to it again as quickly as possible."

AQUEDUCT POWER

Public Service Commission Asked to Make Report as to Intentions for Electrical Development

As the board of public works must do the actual work of preparing the ways and means for developing the electrical energy on the aqueduct, the board wants the public service commission to indicate by report and drawings what it wants done. To this end the board Tuesday sent a letter to the public service commission asking for information.

In this letter the board of public works says aqueduct construction has advanced to the point where an early decision must be made regarding the location and character of the works to be used in common for aqueduct purposes and power development.

The attention of the public service commission is called to the fact that along the line of the aqueduct, just below the Haiwee reservoir, the opportunity exists, through joint construction, for the development of about 6000 horse power and that ,to construct the aqueduct at this point in such a way as will permit the utilization of the water for the generation of power will cost $200,000, while the aqueduct would cost only about one-fourth of that amount if used for conveying water only. Some other points of a similar nature are pointed out.

The board of public works suggests that the public service commission appoint an electrical engineer for the bureau of power and light and the board will appoint him a member of the bureau and avail itself of his services and control.

UNWRITTEN LAW.

Officially diischarged from custody because of self defense but really freed on the ground of the unwritten law, Frank McMahon, a saloonkeeper of Philadelphia was dismissed Saturday last by Coroner Ford, before whom he appeared on the charge of killing George Leary. McMahon when arrested after the shooting which occurred on a street corner, told the police he had killed Leary because Leary had betrayed his (McMahon's) 18-year-old daughter. McMahon is 48 years old, Leary was 51 and a bachelor.

REMARKABLE AREA MAPPED

Mount Lyell Region of the State of California.

SHOWN ON TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Of United States Geological Survey—Water Power Streams and Glaciers

The United States Geological Survey's topographic map of the Mount Lyell quadrangle, California, which was recently brought up to date by field surveys has just been reprinted. It shows a fine piece of mapping of a remarkable part of the High Sierra. The area mapped affords one of the best illustrations of the old lowland plain which, uplifted in early geologic time, now forms the crest of the Sierra in California to the west and south of Mount Dana and Kuna and Koip peaks. The quadrangle contains a portion of the famous Mono Lake, which is about 15 miles in diameter. This lake has no outlet and lies in a beautiful mountain valley where there are perhaps 20,000 acres of volcanic land that under irrigation will yield large crops of alfalfa, grass, and other products. To the west and southwest extends the great backbone of the Sierra with a multitude of peaks which tower to heights of 10,000, 11,000, 12,000, 13,000 feet, and even higher. South of the lake are the Mono craters, once active volcanoes, and one or more similar craters are probably covered by the lake itself.

Tuolumne, Merced, and San Joaquin Rivers head in this high mountain region. The Tuolumne flows through the beautiful Hetch Hetchy Valley and the Merced through the more famous Yosemite Valley in the Yosemite National Park. On all these streams there are splendid water powers; indeed the Tuolumne and the San Joaquin, whose waters merge in the region to the northwest of the Mount Lyell quadrangle, have probably as great if not greater possibilities for the development of water power than any other two streams in California. Portions of the Mono and Serria national forests are included in this area.

The fine forest area on the west slope of the mountains is one of the most striking examples of beautiful rugged mountain country west of the Sierra divide, where there is abundant verdure and ample water power. Immediately to the east, in Pumice Valley and around Mono Lake, is the border of the great Nevada desert. Looking down upon this desert country and upon Mono Lake is Mount Dana 13,050 feet in height, the descent from its peak to Mono Lake, a distance of 8 miles, being 7,638 feet.

Many examples of fine glacial sculpturing are seen in the Mount Lyell quadrangle and the region abounds in large and small glacial lakes and streams which are alive with trout of many varieties. A number of picturesque glaciers contribute to the water supply.

Lyell Canyon, heading on Mount Lyell at an altitude of 13,090 feet, is a splendid U-shaped glaciated canyon, the original V-shaped gorge having been scoured and ground out into its present form by the irresistible forces of the ice flow. In the southern portion of the quadrangle is the Devil's Post Pile, a great mass of basaltic columns rightfully regarded as one of the natural wonders of the Sierra. In the vicinity of Iron Mountain and the Minarets is a highly mineralized section in which gold, silver, copper, and iron show good prospects.

The quadrangle is traversed by many trails and some roads, which are frequented each year by mountain-loving tourists. In 1909 the State built a road from Leevining Creek to the Tioga road, leading to Tioga Lake, making a through route across the mountains. This road opens easy communication from the entire Nevada desera country, including the Mono Lake, Tonopah, Goldfield, Death Valley, and Owens River regions, through to the coast. The only other available wagon roads are those over Sonora Pass, 200 miles to the north, and Walker Pass, 200 miles to the south.

The Mount Lyell map is sold by the Geological Survey at Washington at the nominal price of 5 cents. A portion of the quadrangle is included in the area shown on the Yosemite National Park administrative map, the pocket edition of which, bound in covers, sold at 35 cents singly, or 21 cents each if at least fifteen are purchased.

Areoplanes.

PARIS, May 8.—June 18 is the date set for the start of the first international circuit of areoplanes. The first step is from Paris to Liege (Belgium); second to Brussels; third to London, fourth to Calais, thence to Paris.

Chanticleer gloves have come forward to match the chanticleer handkerchief.

For afternoon gowns crepe de chine tussor is occupying first place.

Hand-painted scarfs, ribbons and dress stuffs, as well as parasols, are decidedly smart.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION

Governor of Maryland Starts a Campaign to Induce the American People

TO SEE AMERICA FIRST

The Stimulation of Home Travel Would Have Educational as Well as Economical Results

Governor Crothers of Maryland recently started a campaign to induce Americans who have the means to travel extensively to "see America first." He has communicated with other governors and wants to arrange a meeting of state executives in Baltimore next January, says the New York Tribune, at which plans are to be devised for stimulating travel and sightseeing at home. Much interest in the meeting has been manifested in the western states, whose people feel that the thoughts of residents of the east turn too lightly to the pleasures of a trip to Europe and not lightly enough to the pleasures of a voyage of discovery to the Mississippi Valley the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast.

The stimulation of home travel at the expense of foreign travel undoubtedly would have valuable educational as well as ecomomic results. The cost of the annual migration to Europe is enormous, the United States in tha way probably paying back to Europe the average annual trade balance in this country's favor. It would be advantageous to keep much of that money at home, and greater knowledge of the country as a whole by the people of all sections would help to allay local prejudices and misunderstandings. Here in the east the man or woman who has visited as many as twenty-three of the forty-six states of the Union is something of a rarity Patriotism would certainly be promoted if Americans could become more familiar with the conditions under which the people of the various parts of the country are working out a common destiny.

One drawback to seeing America first is undoubtedly the higher cost of travel here. We have not enough good hotels at which moderate rates are charged. The ocean voyage to Europe is expensive, but after the traveller gets there he can live much better and have a great variety of pleasurable experiences for much less money. Food, drink, lodging and entertainment are cheaper than they are in this country. Of course, the more here are the better the fa- attending to their wants e. We are much behind hat particular; yet that de- e remedied as our popula tion becomes denser and our living conditions approximate those abroad Another lure of Europe is the contrast which it offers to the life and surroundings to which we are accustomed here. Most Americans travel in the summer, and in most sections of the United States the summer heat is oppressive. Europe has a far more agreeable summer climate and the ocean voyage each way increases the comforts of travel in the heated period. The United States is at its best in the fall, but then the vacation season is over for the great majority. Americans who go abroad should not be censured for their choice. They see and learn much and come back with broader ideas. But they should, nevertheless, be encouraged to travel more at home and to acquire by personal experience a true idea of the vastness, variety, beauty and promise of their native land.

UNION MEN RELEASED

Picketing Case Continued Until May 20, at 9:30 A. M.

Judge Chambers, Wednesday at 4 o'clock continued the case of the 28 workmen charged with conspiring to violate the picketing ordinance, until Saturday, May 20 at 9:30 o'clock, at which time the case will either be dismissed or set for a second trial. The defendants were released on their own recognizance.

When Judge Chambers called the case, Assistant Prosecutor Nimmo, in behalf of Guy Eddie, asked that the case be continued for a few days in order that Eddie might give attention to some of the duties of his office that have been neglected during the trial. Attorney Ryckman appeared for the defense and consented to a continuance.

Nimmo then stated that the prosecution would be willing to release the men on their own recognizance as it might work a hardship to cause them to keep bail money of $300 each in the hands of the court.

In doing this, $3000 in bail money was returned the accused men.

Dogs For Food.

BERLIN, May 11.—Dogs to the number of 1416 were used as human food during the last three months of 1910 in Liepsic, Dresden, Chemnitz, Zwickan and Bautzen according to statistics published Thursday by the royal Saxon statistical department.

POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAGUE

Has There Ever Been Before in the World's History

A CONCERTED MOVEMENT

By Women Against Their Own Sex Similar to That of the Anti-Suffragists of Today?

Julia Marlowe has asked a question that is giving the suffragists of the state campaign material, and the anti-suffragists uneasiness. This is the question: Has there ever been before in the world's history a concerted movement by women against their own sex, similar to that of the anti-suffragists of today? No one seems to know the answer. Miss Marlowe assured her interviews in Los Angeles that she herself is a suffragist "Because no woman who works can do otherwise than believe in the suffrage movement."

Pamphlets in Spanish are to be circulated among the Spanish speaking people of California by the suffragists, the expense of publishing and distributing them being borne by the Political Equality and the College Equal Suffrage Leagues of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles is to have a Woman's City Club. The object of the club will be the dissemination of matters of civic importance, and its constitution will be similar to that of the City Club which now exists in Los Angeles, and which includes the most influential and capable men of the southwest. Under the auspices of the Woman's Club many men and women of national fame will give the women of the city the newest in current thought and action, by means of addresses to be given at the meetings, which are to be held once a week at a well-known hotel at the luncheon hour.

Every town of any size in California has its suffrage organization, and each of them is a throbbing, pulsing center of enthusiasm, with a systematized working basis, and a steadily increasing roll of "Pledged-to-the-Cause" members. San Francisco has seven suffrage associations; in Los Angeles and vicinity there are an equal number; Alameda, Berkeley, Chico, Oakland, Stockton Monterey, Santa Cruz, Palo Alto and San Jose have forceful associations, from the headquarters of which emanate suffrage news, literature, postals, badges, buttons, campaign songs. etc., and an unceasing bid for the support of the suffrage amendment.

Wherever there is a meeting of an association, a federation, a league, a union, or in short, an organization of any nature there will be found the suffragist, with a pithy, to-the-point suffrage resolution ready for endorsement. In Southern California, within the past two weeks, organizations representing many hundreds of members have almost unanimously endorsed the suffrage movement. These organizations include The Woman's Press Club, the Woman's Parliament, the Teachers' Club of Los Angeles, The Federation of College Womens' Clubs, the Get Acquainted Society of Los Angeles, and the San Diego Federation of Womens' Clubs.

In Pasadena, at a recent city election, a straw ballot was taken on the constitutional amendment for suffrage. A vote of over a thousand was polled; and that, suffragists declare, foretells victory for the amendment in the crown city. The tone of the campaign which the California women in general, and Pasadena women in particular are waging, meets with the following approval from the Pasadena Star. "Fact is, friends are being gained right along, for the vote-for-women constitutional amendment. There is a very strong argument for the cause, and it is being presented in a dignified, logical way. Women are demonstrating their capability to vote intelligently and bear political burdens wisely, by the manner in which they are conducting the equal suffrage campaign."

Suffrage, according to the California suffragists, will go through the coming State Federation at Long Beach like a cannon ball through a tissue of cobwebs. It is true, the anti-suffragists, like the cobweb, have some hold, but it is of cobweb texture and cobweb endurance. To be consistent with its former policy, the federation cannot but stand for the suffrage movement, inasmuch as it unanimously endorsed school suffrage at the meeting at Bakersfield four years ago. A year ago through the president, Mrs. J. D. Hume, no little amount of suffrage was introduced into the programs of the session, and it met with the popular approval of the federation. Again owing to the recent endorsements of a large numbers of organizations of every nature, it is to be supposed that the federation will, as a progressive body of California's most prominent women, endorse the pre-eminently progressive principles of suffrage.

The Jewish organizations of Los Angeles are identifying themselves with other organizations in the endorsement of suffrage, and Rabbi Myers, who has one of the largest congregations in the city, has recently given one of the strongest suffrage addresses of the campaign. Mrs. Shelly Tolhurst, of the Political Equality League, has addressed the Jewish Council of Women, and a meeting has been planned for the B'nai B'rith Lodge.

A suffrage meeting for the representatives of the Catholic churches of Los Angeles was held on Sunday afternoon, May 6th. The speakers, Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz and Judge Dillion, elicited an enthusiastic response from the Catholic priests who represented their churches. They agreed that the movement has gained such proportions that no church of which women are a part can no longer refrain from becoming supporters of what is conceded to be for the good of humanity.

MOISTURE DELAYS WORK

C. W. Brashear, the contractor who has charge of the opening of Washington boulevard, has notified F. K. McCarver, president, of the Venice chamber of commerce and President Ward McFadden of the Venice Boosters' club that owing to the excessive moisture in the sub-grade on parts of the road, it will be impossible to complete the work by May 15 and it will probably be June 1 before the highway is open to traffic. There is much disappointment felt by these two organizations over the postponement as they were anxious to have the thoroughfare open to the public May 15. When the boulevard is completed it will lesson considerably the distance between Los Angeles and Venice and as a result of cutting down the distance together with the improvements of the highway there will be a great increase in automobile traffic to and from the city.

AN INTERESTING MEETING

Of the Arlington-Jefferson Improvement League—Useful Suggestions Made

Last Tuesday evening the Arlington-Jefferson Improvement League had its regular meeting at the Academy Hall. The meeting was called to order by the President, who made a short talk on what the aim of the league was and what it had been doing along the lines of getting needed improvements and on the necessity of a concerted effort. The secretary read the report of the last meeting which was corrected in part by the adding of two names to the "City Beautiful" committee and was then approved. The chair then introduced Mr. Kern, president of the Associated Improvement League. Mr. Kern talked about the work and hopes of the federation and gave some very useful and helpful suggestions for the work of the local league. Above all he urged concerted action and told of several instances where such action had gained many improvements, where individuals had utterly failed to get any results. He also told of his trip up the coast, visiting thirty-five cities and investigating their work; giving and getting many new ideas to work upon and giving many more instances of the good done by the different leagues. After his talk the president introduced the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Rodman, president of the playground work in the city. Mrs. Rodman, in her delightful way, told of her early struggles in getting the first playgrounds started, of the objections and obstacles put in her way, and afterward overcome. She described the work that was being done by those in charge of these grounds. She spoke very entertainingly of the community meetings held in the club houses which are erected on the playgrounds. It is wonderful how the great uplifting influences are exerted over all members of the families who are under the direction of these community clubs. She told of the entertainments given, of the ability developed in so many instances where it was not known to exist before. She urged the idea of the necessity of the giving of joy to all and the work of the commission in this regard. Everyone has a joy that must be worked off in some manner, and if no other source is found it will be a mischief-maker and will cause the party to do things that only in a round about way resemble joy; how the furnishing of play and work in a proper way and proportions turned this to good. She told of the manner in which a playground was obtainable, of what we would have to do before the board would do anything in reference to the establishment of a playground in any section. She spoke interestingly and instructively, and all those who were not present missed a rare treat. Those who attended were mighty well entertained and went away determined to accomplish more for the Arlington-Jefferson section.

Many new members were enrolled on the books of the league.

PIUS' CONDITION CAUSES ANXIETY

LONDON, May 11.—The condition of the pope is causing grave anxiety, according to news received Thursday by the London News from its correspondent at Rome. It was said that Pope Pius displays symptoms of senile decay, such as arterial degeneration of the most pronounced type, a feeble heart and rapidly failing powers of resistance.

LOS ANGELES

Is on the Defensive in San Joaquin Rat Case Fight

STRENUOUS ENDEAVOR

Under Way to Prevent Commission Giving San Francisco Reduction in Freights Which Shall Discriminate Against Southern Metropolis in Efforts to Secure Trade of Great Valley.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The history of railroad freight rates as they are in effect in various sections of the United States was interjected into the San Francisco-San Joaquin Valley rate case hearing before the State Railroad Commission today.

It is highly probable that the case will result in a thorough going into of every freight rate in effect from, either San Francisco or Los Angeles to and from every point in the San Joaquin Valley, with one of the big bones of contention the differential rate enjoyed by Stockton jobbers to points in the southern part of the valley. The testimony taken today principally concerned the reasonableness of the rates from San Francisco to Bakersfield.

William R. Wheller, manager of the Traffic bureau of the Merchants' Association, and George T. Klink, an expert accountant, who was on the stand to identify certain tabulations of figures, were the witnesses.

Wheller's testimony concerned trade conditions between this city and points in the San Joaquin Valley. He said that rates have not been adjusted as far south as Bakersfield sinse 1897. The Los Angeles representatives fought the admission of any testimony that appeared to reflect on the reasonableness of the rates recently established at the request of that city. Los Angeles is in the case by reason of a petition in intervention.

The case promises to more than rival in interest the proceeding which ended last December, when the State Board of Railroad Commissioners decided in favor of the Los Angeles jobbers, by reducing somewhat the rates from this city to various points in the San Joaquin Valley.

Following the installation of new members of the railroad board, San Francisco commercial interests sought to have that decision set aside, which effort was unsuccessful. Then there was a shift in the position of the two commercial centers. Formerly the Los Angeles jobbers had waged an offensive campaign to have the rates reduced so as to afford fair competition between this city and San Francisco for the vast trade in the San Joaquin Valley territory. In this new proceeding Los Angeles is on the defensive in a case started by the San Francisco jobbers for a reduction in the rates from San Francisco to the points in controversy. The Los Angeles jobbers intervened in the present hearing for the purpose of maintaining the relative adjustment of the rates.

Formerly, the rates from Los Angeles to San Joaquin Valley points were so high that the jobbers in that city could scarcely do business with the valley towns because of the lower rates given to the San Francisco jobbers. In some instances, wholesalers in Los Angeles could not go north of Bokersfield, although that town is only 168 miles from Los Angeles, and 314 miles from San Francisco.

Following a ten-years' fight, the Los Angeles jobbers obtained a partial decision in their favor a few months ago, on the ground that the rates were not only unreasonably high, but that they also discriminated in favor of San Francisco jobbers. Then San Francisco jobbers brought the present suit asking for a reduction in the rates from that city.

Los Angeles jobbers contend that if San Francisco is allowed a reduction in the rates from that city, this city should have a similar one, otherwise the old discrimination in favor of San Francisco would be restored. It was for this reason that Los Angeles intervened in the San Francisco case—not with the idea of preventing the jobbers in the Bay Cty from obtaining a reduction, but to maintain the comparative relation of the rates.

The Railroad Commission has decided, however, to go into the reasonableness of the rates from both cities, independent of the question of discrimination.

This promises to reopen a long and tedious controversy which may or may not remove the injustice to Los Angeles jobbers that existed before the decision of the commission reducing the rates from Los Angeles.

Freight Classification Meeting

CHICAGO May 11.—It was announced Thursday that one of the most important railway freight classification meetings will be held in July, when the western classification committee will convene in Milwaukee to revise the schedules for western territory. The last meeting was held in San Antonia, Tex., in 1910.

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